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The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 147 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
27th August	"DEVANHA"	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA"	8,056
10th "	A STEAMER	11,430
17th "	"PLASSY"	7,346
24th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
1st October,	"SOUDAN"	6,696
8th "	"MOREA"	10,890
15th "	"EGYPT"	7,941
22nd "	"CHINA"	7,952
29th "	"MALWA"	10,941

"NALDERA" "MALWA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
26th August	MALWA	*Colombo Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney
18th Sept.	KASHGAR	To Colombo and Calcutta
23rd " 21st October	NARKUNDA' "MANTUA"	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

(*Through steamer from London.)

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	--
25th August.	BARALA	Karachi P and Gulf
26th "	LHASA	Karachi direct.
26th "	TAROBA	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

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16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	14th Aug.	26th "
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	27th "	8th Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept
Ganges Maru	R Yamanoi	18th "	30th "

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
SeifukuMaru	S. Matsuzaki	5857	5thAug	23rd Aug
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th "	25th "
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda.	8074	15th "	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	10thSep	25th "
Tenyo Maru	S Natsuyama	5845	25th "	8th Oct.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

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The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshinghbai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
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Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 397.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
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Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

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HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,99,99,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

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Agents.

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HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,79,59
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,38,73,83
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,81,11,66

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London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

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MOTOR
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DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
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Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarobchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
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Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
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Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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Asst. Secretary,
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Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
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Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

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Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta. Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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A R1127

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C10264

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A 1164

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B

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C R1163

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices or upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mail station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R 1023

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 100 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla

TO BE LET in Delhi, an lease, a five storied HOUSE, very near to the main railway station, situated on Queen's Road designed and built under the supervision of a European Architect, especially built for motor trade, can be used as a hotel or offices. Sanitary fittings up to date fitted with electric light and lift. For particulars apply to MASTER SHEOPARSHAD MADAN GOPAL, (Nilka Katra, Delhi).
C R203

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First class collieries in Jheria and Raneegunj. For particulars apply to B. D. JACOB, C/o Massey & Co., 5, Royal Exchange Place, CALCUTTA
G R1137

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Cane-built SIDE CAR. Apply Box No. 7117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1160

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Secondhand or new MILD STEEL BARS or SHAFTING 3", 3½", 3¾in. diam. All 24 feet long for a local mill. Submit lowest offers to Box No. 7092, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10575

FOR SALE—Secondhand LATHES, excellent condition. Apply SIMPLEX IRON & BRASS WORKS, Tamboowalla Chawl, Duncan Road.
K R1158

4 SACK complete Flour Milling Machinery with Wheat Cleaning, Scouring and Washing Machines (By Messrs. Thomas Robinson) FOR SALE For particulars and prices apply to THE MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Ltd., Indore.
K C10512

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Poona City, coaches up students in Book-keeping for L. C. C. Ex., in Rs. 5. Enlist to-day.
M C1120

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Latest PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAVURS and PICTURES, (black and white—not coloured) of eminent men and women—Indians or Europeans—in public life—Politics, Society, Army, Navy, Science, Literature Sports etc. Apply to Box No. "400" Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A small handy 2-3 passengers' ELECTRIC LIFT for a three storied residential flat, new or secondhand in thorough order, delivery within a month. Apply Box No. 7090, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R1117

LOST AND FOUND.

A Temporary Receipt for Share Certificate No. 321 in respect of 5 shares of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., bearing Nos. 25116 to 25120 and standing in the name of Balkrishna Narsooji, has been LOST. Any claim in respect of these should be communicated to the Registered Office of the Company at Chartered Bank, Ltd., Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the party.
PB R1157

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are open to accept Agencies of a few reliable Indian firms. Correspondence with terms, samples etc. solicited R. MEDIRATTA & Co., Delhi.
T C1123

WANTED—PURCHASERS for WRAPPING and TISSUE PAPER as under:—45 bales Dark Blue wrapping Papers, size 31½" x 26½", 480 sheets per ream, 4 reams per bale weighing 500 lbs. 238 bales Light Blue Wrapping Papers, size 32" x 26", 480 sheets per ream, 7 reams per bale weighing 540 lbs. 60 bales M G tissue papers size 42½" x 30" x 500 sheets per ream, 25 reams in 1 bale, weight of ream not more than 20 lbs. For further particulars apply to THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD., Allahabad Bank Building Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T C10603

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE KHADI (KHADAR) can be obtained from D. C. MODGAL & Co., 27, Shri Krishna Cloth Market, Amritsar. Telegram "Light" AMRITSAR.
T C 10403

BEST ENGLISH FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Colour. White, natural wool and silver grey. Rs. 6/8 each. Best Khaki Shirts and Shorts. Rs. 4 each. CLOTHING FACTORY, SIALKOT.
T C10502

GUPTA'S RAIPUR LIME, manufactured under the supervision of P. W. D.—Unslaked lime—52, Fresh slaked lime—46, per 100 mds. F.O.R. Raipur (B.-N. Rly.). S. GUPTA, Lime Manufacturer, Raipur, C. P.
T R1121

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTOR.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of about 120 two-room tenements at Kurla—

(1) of re-inforced concrete, and
(2) of brick and lime work,

for the work-people of the SWADESHI MILLS.

Full particulars can be had from the MILL MANAGER at Kurla, between 8 and 12 a.m.
TA C10594

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Siderosthen, Wailes Doves, or other approved BITUMASTIC SOLUTION to cover 1,500,000 square feet of ironwork, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 20th August, 1921.
TA C10601

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings which are erected outside the Cantonment Boundary between Kirkee Station and Government House.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

All Tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona not later than 1st September 1921.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

	Original value.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on planks	Rs. 50,627.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on C. I. Sheets	Rs. 19,839.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on battens	Rs. 1,46,821.
Buildings with thatch, brick etc.,	Rs. 5,105.

TA C10478

LOST SHARES

LOST.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE of the Pearl Mills, No. 336, is LOST. Anyone having found it kindly return to HARKISHANDAS MOHANDAS, 30, Frere Road.
R1147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sissi Hemp or Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1921, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Mr. S. J. Gillum who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920 but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 28th July, 1921.
C 10270

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF EX-ENEMY STEAMERS.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned on behalf of the Ministry of Shipping for the purchase of the above ex-enemy steamer for breaking up purposes. The "Machew" is at present lying in Bombay Harbour.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay.
C10477

THE JEWELLERY CONSIGNMENTS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Co's Registered Office Dadoo Building Custom House Road, Fort, on 27th August, 1921 at 12 p.m (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 30th June 1921.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are elligible for re-election.
(3) To elect and appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To propose a special resolution that the capital of the Company might be reduced.
(5) To transact any of the business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting

The TRANSFER BOOKS of Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd August 1921 to 5th September 1921 (both days inclusive).

Notice is also hereby given that the same day after an hour at 1 p.m. again another extraordinary meeting will be called to confirm the resolution of reduction of capital if passed in previous meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors
PANACHAND MANCHAND & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 20th August, 1921. R1156

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REVISED ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the revised ELECTORAL ROLL of the Bombay University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council was published at the headquarters of the University on the 15th July, 1921, and is open for public inspection at the office of the University Registrar.

2. Persons who possess the qualification necessary to vote in the above Constituency, but whose names are not shown in the Roll are requested to apply for the enrolment of their names to the Collector of the District in which they are residing (or to the Collector of Bombay in the case of persons residing in the city of Bombay) on or before the 15th of September, 1921. The nature of their qualification should be shown in their applications. Those who fail to apply for enrolment on or before the above date will have subsequently to apply to the Sub-Judge within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction they are residing (or in the case of the city of Bombay to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay).

3. Any person who on the 1st day of April next preceding the publication of the Roll was a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing and had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding the Native States and Aden) is entitled to have his name registered as an elector in the University Constituency.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay,
and Returning Officer.
Bombay, 20th August, 1921.
C10618

FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF NAGAR AVELY.

(PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th September, 1921 at 2 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) a PUBLIC AUCTION, by tender, to be held for the sale of all the forest of Kelavni, Chickli, Sooranghee and Amboli in accordance with the terms and conditions given in the Portuguese Government Gazette (Boletim Official) No. 64, dated 12th instant.

There is a great variety of trees in the aforesaid forests and all of different kinds, such as teakwood, kheir, sissoo, tanasse, sadra and others, available for construction and furniture purposes.

The forest of Kelavni is situated near the Daman Road Railway Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway) and those of Chickli, Sorranghee and Amboli, near to the Sanjan Station, and the roads are all plain.

There are altogether 278 559 trees, approximately; viz.

Kelavni	50.735
Chickli	102.629
Sooranghee	78.114
Ambholi	47.081
Total	278.559

It will be allowed to the purchasers to reduce to charcoal, wood that they may wish.

Tenderers are invited to address their tenders to the Head Revenue Department—Panjim—Goa (Director Provincial dos Servicos de Fazenda—Panjim—Goa) to the Revenue Department of Daman (Secretario de Fazenda de Damao) and to the Forest Administrator of Nagar-Avely (Administrator das Matas de Nagar-Aveli) as they may wish, by letters duly addressed and sealed with sealing-wax.

The tenders must be accompanied of a receipt of the deposit of Rs. 5,000 previously made in the "Caixa Filial do Banco Nacional Ultramarino—Pangim—Goa" or any of the Treasury Department of Goa, Daman, Diu & Nagar-Avely (Recebedorias de Fazenda de Goa, Damao. Diu Nagar-Aveli) without the overmentioned receipts of deposit the tenders will not be accepted.

The terms and conditions can also be seen by all who may wish, at the abovementioned offices at Panjim, Daman and Nagar-Aveli, on every office day, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Silvassa, dated 18th August, 1921.
(Sd.) F. X. M. SOARES DA VEIGA.
C10599 Forest Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS, LTD,

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1921, at 5 p.m.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1921.

By order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.
Agents.
10619

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTS OF FOREIGN TO PAY GOODS RECEIPTS NOS. 4449 AND 4450 REPORTED MISSING AT VANKANER STATION.

THE above have been reported missing. Please guard against their fraudulent use.

AG. TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT,
Traffic Supdt's Office
Morvi dated 17th August, 1921. C10617

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.
(In Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 20th day of September, 1921, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys, (if any), to the undersigned the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his office 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so, required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of October, 1921, at 1 o'clock in the noon, at the office of the said Liquidator is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated, at Bombay this 19th day of July, 1921.

Per Pro. N. H. Moos,
GIRDHARLAL H. MEHTA,
Official Liquidator.
C10148

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at th Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1921.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th and MONDAY, the 29th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed Parcels and Luggage consisting of cases of shoes, bales of C. P. goods, English and Indian Medicines, Brass and Copper ware, Boxes and Trunks, glass Bangles, Photographic material, Empty gunny Bags, Cardamums, Tennis balls, old clothing, grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS MEHERBANOO LODGE PEACE HOTEL, BAIZ LODGE AND 5 BIG PLOTS OF LANDS, SITUATED OPPOSITE DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) the abovementioned properties in Poona.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay 23rd August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE PULLY WHEEL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Apollo Street, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following:—

One large pully wheel 8 feet in diametre, capacity of 14 ropes, outside flenge extending for about 4 feet is broken.

The above is lying at Prince's Dock No. 4 shed for the inspection of the buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY SHOP AT CHAKLA STREET TOGETHER WITH ITS GOOD WILL, STOCK IN TRADE AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., receiver in suit No. 1148 of 1921 (Fatmabai and another v. Ahmed Jusub and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Chakla Street the stock-in-trade, goodwill and the right of occupying of the shop. The stock in trade consists of socks, underwears, breaches, stockings, gunjis, mufflers, caps, show cases writing tables, chairs, safe, cash boxes etc. etc

The above will either be sold in one lot or in separate lots.

Catalogues will be published and goods on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES CIGARETTES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and risk of the concerned:—

13 tin lined cases cigarettes "Silver Cross Brand" with silver foil, each case containing 25,000 cigarettes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1921.

Re INCOME-TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO
whose accounting experience extends
over 25 years.
at 54, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?
Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapr—Myrrabolams—Momial Shajit—Klar dyson, etc.
D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

"ENGLAND RETURNED"
A ROMANCE OF MODERN IND.
In Six Halarious Reels
Brimful of Fun, Peep Ginger and Thrills
A Real Comedy
THAT WILL MAKE PEOPLE
LAUGH AND TALK
Starring the Indian Charlie Chaplin
Mr. Dhirendra Nath Gangopadhayaya
The well-known Artist, repeted "Expressionist" and the popular Caricaturist,
And also the Peerless Fearless Girl
THE ONE AND ONLY REAL HEROINE IN INDIAN FILM-LAND!
MISS SUSHILA DEVY.
A Comedy in the Programme,
Fore Shows To-day at: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)

Commencing from Saturday Next!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present from Saturday 27th Inst., the powerful.
CRAIG KENNEDY SERIAL
"THE CARTER CASE"
(30 parts—20,000 feet)
Featuring the popular Star
HERBERT RAWLISON
AND
MARGARET MARSH
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Mr. M. E. Pandhan presents the

Bandhan Comedy Company

To-night at 9 30 p. m.

CYRIL MAUDE'S GREAT SUCCESS

"Lord Richard in the Pantry" Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Metro super production screening the great favorites

FRANCIS BUSEMAN
AND
BEVERLEY BAYNE

The famous "Romeo Juliet" pair in a magnicfient photoplay of Californian mountain Life

"Their Compact"

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE EMPRESS

To-day and To-morrow at 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

A MADAN PRODUCTION.

The most soul stirring and gripping tale of

BEHULA

in 7 Reels

The story of how Goddess Mansha established her worship in the land,

MANSHA PUJA

or

The worship of the Goddess of Serpents

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE PHOTOPLAY

You may be a King of finance but if you have no love you are only

"A BIGGAR IN PURPLE"

He was a man who lifted himself to a position of power and wealth, but the revenge that steeled his soul for gold cheated him of love. He was beggared. His gold was tinsel

SEE

"A BEGGAR IN PURPLE"

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

WEIRL O'THE WEST

Pollard Comic.

Commencing Shortly

DETECTIVE NICK WINTER

Powerful Drama in 8 Reels

TIME : Daily 7; 8-45 and 10 30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5 15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

IN AID OF

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE

COVERNTON

Social Service League, Bombay.

Gujrati Natak Mandali

will stage

SUDHA-CHANDRA

AT

THE GAIETY THEATRE

ON

Tuesday, 23rd August, 1921, at 9-30 p. m

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers preset Tonight and this Week a monumental Photo play of the world Picture Series.

"THE WASP"

(5 Reels-5000 feet)

Starring the wonderfully fuscinating

KITTY GORDON

At last she met her match. A young handsome stalwart fellow came, saw and won How ?—In rather an extraordinary out of the way style ! Come and See !

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day at : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema,

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, 18th August 1921.

		Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		6,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Mid American Cotton spot		8 81
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		16 00
New York, 11 a.m. (Oct.		12 76
New York, 11 a.m. (Jan.		13 29
New York, 11 a.m. (March		13 40
(As known in Liverpool at—closing time.)		
New Orleans 10 a.m. — — Oct.		12 29
" " " Jan.		12 74

New York 19th August 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		17 000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" " to Continent		17.000
Futures at New York (Oct.		13 02
Futures at New York (Jan.		13.52
(Mar.		13.72
Spot Cotton at New York		13 00
" Cotton at New Orleans		12 00
Tone—of Spot Cotton—		
Futures at New Orleans — (Oct		12 62
(January		13 11
Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		73/16
Reward Bills		3 65.62
Silver Commercial Para U S mixed		99 1 4
Do Foreign		62 1/8

New York, 19th August, 1921.

Demand Bills	3 65 62

Liverpool 19th August 1921.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,	—
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	7,000
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	500
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot moderate demand	8 87
Sakels	15 50
New York, 11 a.m. Oct.	13 91
(As known in Liverpool at— Jan.	13 49
closing time.) Mar	13 73
Oct.	12 56
New Orleans 10 a.m. — — Jan.	13 06

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 18th August, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Aug.	8 60
Sept.	—
Oct.	8 63
Nov.	—
Dec.	8 73
Jan.	8 72
Feb.	—
Mar.	8 82
April	—
May	8 85
June	—
July	8 86

Liverpool, 19th August, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Aug.	—
Sept.	8.71
Oct.	8 76
Nov.	8.78
Dec.	—
Jan.	8 83
Feb.	—
Mar.	8.91
April	—
May	—
June	—
July	—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 19th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices.
Aug.	14/80
Sept.	14/65
Oct.	14/70
Nov	14/76
Dec.	14/70
Jan.	14/70
Feb.	14/70
Mar.	14/70

Manchesias Market Cloth :—Unchanged Quiet. Yarn—Dule.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 18th August. 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	8 61
September	8 62
October	8 66
November	8 69
December	8 72
January	8 74
February	8 76
March	8 81
April	8 82
May	8 83
June	8 81
July	8 82

Tone :—Quiet.

Liverpool, 19th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	8 66
September	8 65
October	8 71
November	8 74
December	8 79
January	8 81
February	8 84
March	8 91
April	8 93
May	8 94
June	8 92
July	8 92

Tone:—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 18th August 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.40
" " Fully Good	5.90
" " Fine	6.15
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.25
" " " Fully Good	6.75
" " " Fine	7.00
" M.G. Broach, Good	7.55
" " Fully Good	7.80
" " Fine	8.05
" Scinde, Good	5.28
" " " Fully Good	5.78
" " Fine	5.93

Liverpool, 19th August, 1921

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.46
" " Fully Good	5.96
" " Fine	6 21
" " 1 Oomra, Good	6.31
" " " Fully Good	6.81
" " " Fine	7.06
M.G. Broach, Good	7.81
" " Fully Good	7.86
" " Fine	8.11
" Scinde, Good	5.34
" " " Fully Good	5.84
" " Fine	6.09

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 19th August, 1921.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	12 98
	Jan.	13 46
	Mar.	13 72

Liverpool, 19th August, 1921.

Cotton Dely, Mid. U.G.O.C.	Oct.	8 65
	Jan	8 74
Liverpool	May	8 81
	May	8 83

London 19th August 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 7 8 Unsettled
Bar Gold	£ 5 12 5 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	38 5/8 Steady

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, 18th Aug., 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£128,400,000	No change
Public Deposits	£17,300,000	Dec £ ,000,000
Other do	£122,500,000	Inc. £8,?0 ,?00
Govt. Securities	£57,700,000	Inc. £7, 00,000
Other do	£?9,500,000	Dec. £1,?00,000
Notes and Gold	£20 600,000	Inc. £1,300,000

The Bank Reverse is 15 per cent of the Liabilities.

EXCHANGE.

London, 19th August, 1921.

Exchange on London in Paris			47.40
In Germany			309 50
in Italy			—
On London at Paris		France	—

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRE

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 14
Christiania	28 10
Amsterdam	11 78
Switzerland	21.64
Belgium	—
Petrograde	—
Athens	—

WHEAT.

London, 18th August 1921.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs.	Nominal,
Karachi Barley F. A. Q.	71/6

London, 17th Aug., 1921.

MOGADIO SARTA FE—61 1/2 lbs. Nominal	77/6
SAPIETTA BUSH—60 1/2 lbs.	
AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q. value	71/6
KARACHI BARLEY	—
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs C I F.	—
do. red Karachi	79
Wheat afloat to UK	—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/8
Hongkong	£ 97
National	39
Chartered Bank	£15 3/8
Hongkong "	£97
National "	£39

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 1/8
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 76 1/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 48 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 39
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/8
Government Securities 3%	£ 50 3/4
Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 76 1/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 87 15/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 48
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 9
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/8
Government Securities 3%	£ 50
Indion Loan 7 per cent	£ 104 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 69 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 69 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 102
Yellow Metal	£ £ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	21
Chartered Bank	£ 22

Londan, 19th Aug. 1921

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 67 1/8
Copper Braziers	£ 102
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	— £ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 22

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Sept.-Oct.,	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe August,	8 1/4

Tone :— Firmer—Closing Dull

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	12 1/2
Plantation first Latex Crepe August	8 1/2

Tone :—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta	19 Sellers Sept. Oct.
Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta Sept. Sellers	21/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Sept. Sellers	22/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Sept. Sellers	23

Tone:—Weaker.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 19th August, 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1 2
" " 6 m/st	6 1/4
Rents 5 p/c	43

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard G. M. B.	—
" Best English Selected	—
TIN BLOCK	152

LINSEED.

LINSEED CALCUTTA. Pure Basis Bags Aug. Sep Sellers Quiet	£23/5
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Months .. August-Sep. Value	3 5/3
" Buyers, etc. Sep. Dec. Sellers	3 5/9

SEEDS.

London. 19th Aug., 1921.

BAPESEED, Feroozpore Basi Bold August-Sept.	Sellers £21 1/4
BAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship August.-Sept. Buyers	£20 1/2
TONE OF BAPESEED :—	
LINSEED. Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sep.	£24 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
LINSEED. Argentine (La Plata)	
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Ag., Sep., Sellers	£11 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED Buyers	£ 22 1/4
LINSEED Argentine Aug.-Sept. sellers	£ 0 1/8
" "	£:0 7/8
" Oct. Nov. Paid	£21 1/8

Steadier—Small shipments.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning strong for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 344 and after touching Rs. 341 advanced steadily till Rs. 351½ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 351. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 344 and Rs. 347. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 352. Our forward market rules strong under the influence of buying by a Bull speculator who intends to corner the September Oomra contract. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 354 and after touching Rs. 355 closed at Rs. 350½.

Our market for ready cotton is quiet and the demand is poor. Neither mills nor Exporters show any inclination to pay higher prices.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS P. M. (S)

Bombay, 22nd August 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August,	330
Fully Good Bengal, September	281
Fine Oomra's,—September	350 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August,	332
Fully Good Bengal	September	281
Fine Oomra's	September,	352

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 22nd August 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind	Punjab	303	288	271
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4 350	340	320	— —
M.G. Central P.	No. 1 380	370	350	— —
M.G. Central P.	No. 2 365	355	335	— —
M.G. Broach		337	327	312 —
Southerns 7		344	334	324

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th August, 1921.

Cotton	5999	Bales.
Wheat	6107	Cwts.
Linseed	3406	"
Rapeseed	2075	"
Gingellyseed	900	"
Popyseed	1352	"
Groundnuts	3538	"
Castorseed	3962	"
Rice	677	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	13008	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	Nil	"
Jawar	Nil	
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	428	"
Bajra	486	"
Coal	7232	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd August 1921.

	Market Rates. 3-30 p. m.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1 2
Bank Demand	1-4 17 32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	—
Fcs. Demand	315
American Dollars	409
Honkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	—
Japan	192
Singapore	169

Market—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

22nd August, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	80	8	0
Do.	1	80	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	80	8	0
Do.	11/2	80	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	85	0	0
Do.	2	85	0	0

Bombay, 22nd August, 1921.

	per Maund, Rs.	a.	a.	P
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	85	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	89	0	0
Do.	11/2	89	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	89	0	0
Do.	2	90	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrafot.				
Panch teka joint		24	0	0
Copper English Barrs.		85	0	0
Brass-Barrs.		38	8	0
Lead		46	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 22nd August, 1921

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	80	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	84	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Cawnpore	12	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73	0	0
Teelseed, Black	70	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	12	0
Groundnuts	88	0	0
Mowrseed	8	8	0
Barley	47	0	0
Castorseed	82	0	0
Virar Cotton Seeds	46	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Aug, Sept.	11	5	0
Linseed Sept.	16	11	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

BULLION.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-10-0.
Bars Gold 1st settlement Rs. 28-10-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 28-10-0.
Bars silver ready Rs. 91-12-0
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 91-12-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 92-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 11/16.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/4.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 3/4.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 13/16.
Tone of Exchange. Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 320.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 340.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 336.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 193.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 398.
London Silver ready d. 38-8.
London Silver Forward d. 38-1.
Tone of Silver. Quiet steady.
American cross rate on London $3.66 1/8 per £.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 47.30 per £.
Italian cross rate on London Frcs. 85.0 per £.
Swiss cross rate on London Frcs. 21.60 per £.
Belgium cross rate on London Frcs. 48.30 per £.
German cross rate on London Marks. 312 per £.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60/4.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/6.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.

SHARES.

Market opened weak, but after several fluctuations closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2775, Appollo 112/8, By. Cotton 1410, By. Dyeing 1930, Bradbury 1225, Century 1155, Cent. India 4790, Colaba Land 2960, Coorla 2900, Crescent 747/8, Currimbhoy 2050, David 1807/8, Edw. Sassoon 650, Fazulbhoy 1680, Finlay 1310, Ind. Malwa 715, Kastoorchand 1700, Kohinoor 3730, Luxmi Cotton 4500, Madhewji 3600, M. Petit 5200, Morarji 7100, New Great 1132/8, New City 850, Pabnai 1075, Pearls 1432/8, Phoenix 1290 x.d., Premier 255, Shapurji 480, Simplex 1082/8, Standard 2875, Swan 1320, Swadeshi 5185 and Tata Mill 1660.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra valley 850, Alcock 840, B. Burma 560 x.d., B. Burma N. I. 160 x.d., Bt. Burma pet 14/4, B. Flour 1650, B. Steam 320, Bundi Cement 48/8, Ind, Cement 420, Katni Ord 307/8, Katni Defd 1450, New India Insur 26/8, Tata Iron Ord 111/4, Tata Iron Defd 670, Tata Iron New Ord 101/4, Tata Iron New Defd 575, Tata Hydro 385, Tata Oil Mills, 132/8, and Scindia Steam 12.

VOLUNTEERS PROCESSION AT BYCULLA.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT AND CHARKHA PROPOGANDA.

On Sunday there was a procession of volunteers, both Hindus and Mahomedans, in the Byculla Ward. The procession started from Sankli Street and passed Ripon Road, Parsi Statue, Duncan Road, Kamatipura, Moreland Road, Souter Street and reached its destination near the Byculla Congress Office and dispersed at about 12 noon. The procession marched with a bagpipe music in front and a Charkha. Leaflets were widely distributed re. Khilafat and Boycott of Foreign Cloth.

On Saturday, the 27th, there will also be another procession in Byculla to collect foreign cloth.

IMPROVING OF CATTLE.

APPOINTMENT OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE. SUGGESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, speaking on the cow preservation yesterday, referred to the letter received by Mr. P. C. Sarkar, Secretary, All-India Cow Conference Association, from Lord Tenterdin.

In the course of the letter his Lordship says, "Mr. J. C. Gould, M.P., and Mr. Jassawalla were present with me at an interview with Mr. Montagu at the India Office last Wednesday. Mr. Montagu expressed himself as being quite in favour of improving and increasing the number of cattle for agricultural purposes, and he agreed to write by the next mail to Lord Reading and there was a suggestion of appointing a Committee of enquiry for the purpose, though I am not able to say whether this will be carried out or not. In my opinion it ought to be done at an early date and any investigation into the matter would most probably be made on the spot in India.

"There is no question whatever that greater facilities must be given for feeding the cattle if their number is to be increased and their quality improved in a purely agricultural country like yours. I have asked in the House that five acres of grazing ground should be given for every 100 acres of arable land, but it may in addition be imperative to introduce a pasture bill as you suggest. The difficulty I foresee in the measure as drafted will be to take back the appropriated land after so many years and upon which much Government revenue has been raised."

The Government of India, Revenue Department, in the course of a circular letter to local Governments, regarding the training of probationers for the Indian Forest Service, ask local governments to reconsider the question, as directed by the Secretary of State, in view of the recommendations of the Inter-departmental Committee on Imperial Forestry education. (A.P.)

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Quotations Div. Rett to 2 p.s. buyer
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12½ 220
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan Aug.	17½ 240
Baroda, Rs. 50	100	Jan-July	14% 98
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16% 1,320
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14½ 124
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	6% 28
Central Rs. 25	50		4% 37x6.
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50		14% 45
Tata, Rs. 22½	75		7½ 5
Union, 75	50		As. 12½ 27-8
			Rs. 5
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12½ ££ 14
Eastern £5	£ 10		7½ Rs. 67
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125		33½ £ 95
Mercantel A £ 123	£ 25	June-Dec.	16% 265
B £121	£ 25		16% 255
C £ 5	£10½		16% 105
National, £ 122½	25		£30% 37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.
Akbar	50	May.	37 506
Fort	475	Nov.	350 1,320
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70 685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15 117½
Manmad Mfg	250	Aug.	15 205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50 460
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110 975x6
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50 850x6
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50 555

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11½	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500		12½	500
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	109x6
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	84x6
Chapparmukh-sighas	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	78
Dhond Baramati		Jan-July	6%	96
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	8%	90
Gujerat	100	June-Jan	6%	73/6
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khutna Bhagirghat	100		4%	100
Larkhana	100		4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	81
Mymensingh	100		5%	70x6
Pachora Janner	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	900
Upper Sind Light	100		8%	90

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100		10%	120
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		4%	85x6
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		4%	700
P. Rs. 50			7%	56½
B. E. S. & T. Coy. O. Rs. 50				Rs. 6 153 3/6
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	5%	109
Surat Elect	100			4 prins
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	1,060
" " P.	1,000	Jan	35	870
Telephone	50		2	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,800
Alliance Cotton	100			615
Apollo	50			110
Asar Virji 75	100		30	140
Bidwani	100	Dec. 12	12½	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500		25	1,465
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,035
Bombay Industrials	100			1.5
Bradbury Mills	250		25	1,320
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,175
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,770
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700		260	2,980
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	3,000
Crescent	100	"	60	745
Currimbhoy	250	"	190	2,030
David	250		140	1,17-8
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	250	1,685
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10		As. 3	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	850x6
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	240
Emperor Edward	100	"	100	1,560
Fazulbhoy	200		200	1,680
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,315x6
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	3,600
Globe	100		30	320
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	225
Gold Mohar	100		50	370
Hindustan	1,000		150	3,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100		10	225
Indian Manufacturing	1,000		150	2,155
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	735-6
Imashed Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	560
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoorchand	500	Mar. Sept.	50	1,700
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Kisan	100		35	650
Kohinoor	500		275	3,700
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia	100		25	415
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Mar Sept.	200	3,640
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,200
Mathuradas Mills	500		100	1,200
Mayer Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	3-7 x6
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		350	7,300
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	870
New Great Eastern	200		60	1,112-8
Pabaney	250		100	1,080
Pearl	250		100	1,425
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,270x6
Planet Mill	100		5	300
Premier Mills	100			255
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July		362
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000		1,000	17,600
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,070
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	30	500
Standard Mills	500	Mar Sept.	80	2,900
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	5,130
Swan O.	250	Oct.	100	1,325 x6
P.	500		15	1,670
Tata O.	500		5½	350
P.	500		6	735
Union Mill O.	250		200	2,100
P.	500			
Vishnu Cotton	500		7½	500
Eastern India	1,000		12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	90		100	85 x
Back Bay Bath	50		6	9
Badam Pile	70		6	10x
Balapur Sugar Co.,	25	100		3 Dec.
B. Burma T. Corporation	123		Rs. 20	580 x6
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	125		6	150 x6
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,050
Bombay Ice Manufy	22		2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	330
P.	250	Oct.	6%	1100
Bombay Uganda 80	100		812	pay
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 76	100	July	30%	70
British Burmah Petroleum O	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15
	15		10%	16
Eastern Chemical D	1½		Nil.	35
Empire of I. Life Rs.56	500		40%	883½
Gobhai Karanja 50	100		Rs. 1	60
George Gahagan & Co. O.	100		Rs. 5	8 dis
Indian Cotton Oil P.	100	Dec-July.	7%	75nom
	250		7%	215nom
John Roberts	100	Oct. July	15	230
Lasts Engineering	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	135
Lemp	200	July	20	147½
Rickets	100	July	15	100
Marsland Price Ord	100		4%	90
Marsland Price P.	100		7%	86
Mckenzies	100		30%	890
New India Insurance	25			27
New Union Flour Mills	100		35	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Assurance 50	200	May	30%	370
Phillips	40	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	55	680
Scindhia Steam 30	75		Nil.	12 6

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHARGE OF PICKETING.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER GRANTED.

Bhadirsaheb wd. Ansarsaheb ..... Applicant.

vs.

Imperator.

Before Sir Norman Macleod, Kt., Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.

This was an application made for transfer of a Criminal Case from the Court of Mr. Hiremath, Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Bijapur. The accused was charged under Section 61 of the District Police Act for picketing inasmuch as he wilfully pushed one Husen wd. Rajesaheb on 24-5-1921 at about 5 p.m. while carrying a pot of toddy from the toddy shop at Shaha Petha and broke it with a stone The accused denied having pushed or having broken the pot. The trial of the accused first proceeded before Bench Magistrates Messrs. Bedrekar, Raghujibhai Gandhi and R. S. Chikodi. Of these Mr. Gandhi refused to take any part in the conduct of the case, with the result that the quorum was broken and the papers in the case were submitted to the District Magistrate for orders. The District Magistrate instead of transfering the case to any Resident Magistrate at Bijapur—there being a City First Class Magistrate, one Resident First Class Magistrate and another Bench of First Class Magistrates—transferred it to the Court of Mr. Hiremath, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Bijapur. On the 11th June 1921 the accused was put up before Mr. Hiremath at Bijapur. The case was not taken up on that date but it was fixed for hearing at the Magistrates Camp at Kamati on the 25th July 1921. The accused remained present at Kamati but as he could not take his witness to this distance he applied for an adjournment. The case was adjourned till 8th July to be heard on that date at the Magistrate's camp at Bagalkot which is about 58 miles from Bijapur. The accused finding that he was harassed in moving with the Magistrate's camp and being not in a position to spend for taking his witnesses and his pleader from Bijapur to Bagalko moved the High Court for a transfer of the case from the Court of Mr. Hiremath.

Their Lordships granted the application for transfer and directed that the case be heard by any Resident Magistrate at Bijapur.

Mr. Jayant G. Lele, appeared for the applicant accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST, 1921.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2143-21—Wadia G and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd v Dr Hirji N Anklesaria Ed~ G W and Co.

2159-21—Little and Co, John Chandos Reasoner S B Stout, Mulla and M.

266-21—Surveyor and Co, Bai Rababai Saheb widow v Ratilal Pitamber a firm, Pandia and Co.

2096-21—Shroff and V, Cooverji Hormusji Plumber v Nowroji Ratanji Chhoi and ors, Smetham B and Co.

1246-21—Moti and Devi, Deir Ebrahim Esmail Cassam Gamadia v Bhanja Mahomedsing Gajdharsing and anr, M B Chothia.

2035-21—Mulla and M, Haji Abdulla Haji Hazoon v Haji Ebrahim Haji Nathoo and ors.

LONG CAUSE.

1287-19.—Jeh, H and S, Dagdooba Rangooba Gatey v Kapur and Partap and ors, Matu, J and M. Part heard 1-10 20.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2628-19—Mehta L and Co, D. Chhotalal and Co. a firm v Dharamsi Meghji a firm Tyabji D and Co. Part heard 28.9.20.

1131-19—Mehta D and L, Vithaldas Jugjiwandas a firm v Chunilal Bhikalal a firm Daph F & D

1086-18—Wadia G & Co, Messrs, Haji Gani Sumar a firm v Khimji Hirji Kayani Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

2013-21—Unwalla P and P, Fakirji Nusserwanji Tantia v Ludha Ukerda, N C Dalal and Co.

2092-21—Daph F & D, Messrs Haji Ajam Goolam Husein & Co a firm v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Payne and Co.

2205-21—M B Chothia, Dhanjishaw Ratanji Karani v Ardeshir Pestonji Contractor and anr, Edg G W & Co., and in person

2206-21—Mirza & H, Messrs Nurandin Shaikh Adam & Co. a firm v Muncherji Kharsetji Khanbatta, Wadia G & Co

2247-21—Mirza and H, Haridas Naranji v Bhagwatras Bhagwandas and anr, Mulji Tha & Co.

2284-21—Mirza & H, Haridas Naranji v Narbadabai widow Mulji Tha & Co.

2266-21—Vachha and Co., Hormusji Bezonji Bamjji v Edulji Hormasji Desai and anr

1860-21—Captain & V, Harroon Suleman and Co., a firm v Usman Hassan Japanwalla, Vachha and Co

963-21—Dubash and Co., Shivdas Mulchand v Hari Govind Desai and anr, Merwan ji K and Co.

889-21—Dubash and Co., Shivdas Mulchand v Multani Ramchandra Nathmal and ors.

1465-21—Unwalla P and P, Kansare Jenabhai Chhaganlal v Dr Mohanlal Maganlal and ors Pandia and Co.

2356-21—Thakoredas and Co, Chhaganlal Nagardas v Nagindas Jugjiwan.

2958-20—Wadia G & Co, Limjibhoy Burjorji Mistry v J R Freitas and ors, Moti and D.

1880-20—Mulla and M, Mahomed I M Rowji v Abdulla Husein and ors, Pandia & Co., Mer K & Co.

1761-21—Mulla and M, Cawasji Jamsetji Kapadia and ors v Hormasjee Jamsetjee Mistry and ors, Edg G W & Co

1807-21—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Uttamchand Hirji a firm, Shroff and Co.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

2445-21—Madhavji & Co, Bakubhai Ambalal and Co a firm v The National Spg & Wg Hosiery Mills Ltd.

L C 2002-21—Madhavji and Co., Bakubhai Ambalal and Co a firm v The National Spg and Wg Hosiery Mills Ltd., Ragh N & Co.

For trial of issue.

82-21—Merwanji K and Co, Seth Vithaldas Gulabdas v The Hyderabad Deccan Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Ardeshir H D and Co. As per J's 11-6-21.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE

MR. KASHIKAR'S "PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE:"

"WHAT WAS TOLD WAS SEEN"

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Aug. 11.

Mr. R. G. Kashikar, pleader, Malegaon, whose examination-in-chief commenced yesterday before the rising of the Court, proved very interesting. Mr. Kashikar stated that he was at his house at Malegaon on the 25th April. He saw a crowd of 60 to 70 men armed with sticks and bamboos entering Shimfatti from Mitrani Galli. They stopped in front of Amir Dinmahomed's shop and struck at his doors with their sticks The shop was closed at the time. After that, the crowd went away and in five or ten minutes a bigger crowd consisting of about 100 men arrived from the same galli (or lane). They also had sticks and were shouting "Alla Ho Akbar." The crowd passed by Amir Dinmahomed's shop and witness' house. They broke the municipal lamps and were shouting "where is the policeman who used to be here?" and proceeded by Raja Bahadur's Wadi as far as the post office. The crowd consisted of Momins only. At this time he went into his house, and when he came out in ten or 15 minutes he saw near the verandah of Lachminarayan temple four armed policemen and the Police Patil. There was no crowd at the time near the temple. Within one or two minutes people were coming in numbers from the side of the municipal school. They were throwing brickbats at the police.

BEGINNING OF FIRING.

One policeman descended from the verandah and fired one or two shots at the crowd. After the firing it became excited and threw brickbats on a larger scale. The policemen and the Patil ran away, he did not see in what direction. He went in after that and closing his doors went upstairs and remained there. Witness then described what he said he saw until the houses had been set on fire and the municipal fire pump (which was out of order) had been summoned on to the scene at a late hour. When he went out to see the pump he saw Bhaskarrao's dead body. He recognized it though the face was disfigured. Near Viswanath Pophale's stable he saw the dead body of a constable. He did not know whose it was At this point the examination was left on yesterday.

Resuming this morning Mr. Kashikar further narrated his "personal knowledge" of the events of the 25th and more especially the last crowd of Momins he saw at midnight. He said about 20 or 25 Momins came through Shimfatti. There was one man—Suleimanmia (accused No. 1)—in that crowd, whom witness knew. They went a little further and according to witness Suleiman ordered the Sub-Inspector's body to be thrown into the fire. Some people in the crowd lifted the body and consigned it to flames. They did the same with the body of the unknown policeman. Witness then referred to the fund, the meeting of the 3rd March and other matters including the looting of his house on the 26th April.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. KASHIKAR.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, witness stated that the deceased Sub-Inspector had risen from the rank of Constable. He could not say whether he was an educated man, but he could read and write Marathi. Witness knew there were the Khilafat and N.C.O. movements in the town. He did not take part in any of these movements. Asked if he opposed these movements, witness said, "at least my sympathies were not enlisted on the side of these movements." Mr. Azad suggested that witness was definitely and avowedly against the movements. Witness said that he did not oppose them nor was he in their favour.

On the Court remarking that he was neutral, Mr. Azad stated "that exactly he was not." He then asked the witness if he had written a letter to "The Bombay Chronicle." Witness admitted it. Counsel read an extract from the letter and asked the witness whether it was not a confession of his political faith. Witness then admitted he was opposed to both the movements.

Continuing, he said that he saw some volunteers at Shimfatti two or three times in the evenings. He would not be able to identify them. He did not say they were intimidating people. What he said was they were standing armed with sticks. On counsel reading to him from his statement before Mr. Braham, wherein he had said that the volunteers intimidated people, witness admitted and said it was correct. This incident was before 3rd March. The volunteers were standing in front of Amir Dinmahomed's shop and at one or two other places near witness' house. He met Amir on the 3rd March at the meeting, but had no talk with him. He did not meet him frequently. He did not tell him (Amir) that he had seen with his own eyes volunteers intimidating people in front of his shop. Witness told Mr. Ghaisas about it, but did not remember when. He also told Mr. Mobedji, he was quite sure of that, and added it was on the 13th March when they held the conference at the club. At the meeting of the 3rd March the Sub-Inspector was not present. Discussion at the meeting was in regard to the intimidation and forcible collection of funds. Witness spoke at the meeting. Asked if in his speech he said about the case of intimidation by volunteers he had seen witness replied in the negative. It was a public meeting and held at the Marathi school. About 150 or 200 people present. Mr. Mule presided. The only person present among the accused was Mahomed Shafi (witness was asked whether Shafi was not the only person present from the N.C.O. side). Witness could not say why Mr. Ghaisas or Vaishampayan was present. He saw them there. The object of the meeting was not to impress Government officials that people had grievances. It was to see the coercion and intimidation did not reach the stage of violence! Asked as to what he understood by coercion he said it meant persecution.

Proceeding he said he knew that Moulvi Nazir Ahmed initiated the fund. It was possibly the Khilafat Committee that managed it, but he did not know about it. Asked if he never took any trouble to know about it, he said he knew Mr. Abdul Wahid Sait was the treasurer and Moulvi Abdul Majid was the Vice-President. He did not know if Mr. Shafi had anything to do with the fund.

WHO CONVENED MEETING.

In connection with the public meeting (mentioned above) witness had sent invitations to all traders. It was the volunteers and not the traders who were intimidating people. He did not invite those traders under whom the volunteers worked. The meeting was not advertised by beat of drum or by issue of handbills. Besides traders, he invited others. Then looking at the list of inviters, witness said there were some pleaders and Messrs. Khare and Balusa. The names of Messrs. Ghaisas and Vaishampayan were not on the list. He did not know if they were separately invited. The list was prepared by himself and three other co-signatories—Messrs. Lakshman Pophale, Gupte and Gulab Dagumiya. In inviting people to the meeting, witness said he had in his mind, traders, pleaders and leaders. Some initialled the list and others did not. Witness also invited the leaders of the pro-Fund Party, apart from the traders and pleaders and mentioned the names of Messrs. Balusa and Khare.

"Only two, and both Hindus?" asked counsel. Witness said he did not know any Khilafatists. Neither Mr. Khare nor Mr. Balusa attended. Questioned further, witness stated he did not write to them and he did not invite them himself. He knew from personal knowledge that they had been invited because he had been told so.

"WHAT WAS TOLD WAS SEEN."

"That is also personal knowledge, Mr. Kashikar?" put in Mr. Azad amidst sarcastic laughter. Witness' answer was "Yes" and there was again laughter in the Court. And when Mr. Azad said to witness, "It is likely that many things you say as having seen them yourself, you have only been told", the witness replied after a little hesitation, "you may draw your own inference." Continuing, he said that nobody objected either at or before the meeting to the holding of the meeting on the ground that it was not a proper public meeting. Mr. Gadgil did not attend the meeting, and witness, again, from personal knowledge, said that he did not object to the meeting. Witness was then shown Mr. Gadgil's endorsement on the invitation list. He then admitted that Mr. Gadgil had challenged their authority to call a public meeting. Proceeding witness said he did not know if any minutes were kept of the proceedings of the meeting. He was one of the conveners, but he had not any minutes with him. He had not been told of any having been kept. Nor was there any kept to his personal knowledge.

Witness, continuing, said, that no resolutions were passed. He knew Mr. Shillidy, D. S. P. He was not present at the meeting. Counsel then took witness almost by surprise by asking him whether in fact the meeting was not convened at the instance of Mr. Shillidy and witness had to admit.

Counsel continuing the cross-examination, asked him whether he was one of those affected by the fund. Witness replied personally he was not affected. "In any way whatever", asked counsel and witness agreed. He did not stand to gain or loose anything from the fund. "Not as the President of the Municipality, but as a citizen of Malegaon?" asked the counsel. The Court suggested "as the first citizen."

Witness, continuing, said no complaint had been made to him personally about the collection of the fund. Amir and Bakridi Sirdar were his fellow-councillors and friends, but not his clients. They were both traders. They were nominated councillors. In his capacity as pleader they sought his advice. That was somewhere in February They said they had suffered on account of the commercial boycott. He gave them some advice. When counsel asked if he advised them to institute a case in the courts or whether he told them that since he was cited as a witness he could not be consulted, the Court objected and said that those questions could not be asked!

On counsel asking the witness whether he told Mr. Shillidy that he himself had witnessed instances of intimidation by the volunteers, he answered that he had simply told the D. S. P. that there were complaints of intimidation, etc. There was, nothing to prevent him from telling Mr Shillidy of what he had seen. Continuing witness said that his house lay midway between Amir Dinmahomed's shop and Pophales' house. He did not see Vishwanath Pophale at 6 p.m. on the 25th. He did not recognize anybody in the first crowd consisting of 60 or 70 Momins. He knew accused Suleimanmia. The latter did not speak at the meeting on the 13th March though he was then present. Witness saw him in the last crowd at midnight on the 25th April. By that time the fire had not subsided. He saw Suleiman, first in front of his house. He did not keep his eye on him particularly. Save for the crowd headed by Suleiman there were no Momins near the houses about that time. There were other people who were engaged in extinguishing the fire or trying to protect their property. At 6 p.m. it was still day-light.

He saw Suleiman go up to the spot where the Sub-Inspector's corpse was lying. He heard him give the order for throwing the body into the fire. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

CONCLUSION OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

On reassembling, Mr. Kashikar's cross-examination was concluded. Witness stated that when the crowd passed his house, he still remained where he was seated on the *otta*. With him there was a Mr. Joshi (mechanical engineer of the Pophales') and one or two more Hindus whose names he did not remember. He was not sure whether Vishwanath Pophale was on the *otta* or in the house He did not notice if Suleiman had anything in his hand. He did not remember how he was dressed. He remembered he had a red Turkish Fez on his head. He had often seen him in the town, but had not come in contact with him as often. He had seen him (Suleiman) every time in a red cap. At this point, Mr. Azad interrupted witness and asked him whether Suleiman did not ordinarily wear a black Astrakhan. Witness had no answer and I learnt afterwards that Suleiman was deliberately made to wear for the occasion a red Turkish Fez instead of his Astrakhan cap, in order to test witness' memory.

Witness, continuing, stated that he did not see do anything when he went up to the corpse save that he gave the order for its being thrown into the james. At the time he was facing the temple. He did not shout out the order. The crowd was behind him at the time. He was at the head of the crowd. When they walked away towards the corpse they were still behind him. The road was a straight one and as he (Suleiman) faced the temple the crowd was to his left. Witness was standing near the railing of his *otla* and looking out on what was happening.

Asked as to the time taken in throwing the body of the deceased Sub-Inspector into the fire after Suleiman had given the order, witness at first said he did not remember and when Mr. Azad suggested it must have taken about two or three minutes witness readily assented! Proceeding Mr. Kashikar said he did not recognize the people who threw the body into the fire. He did not tell Mr. Joshi to look at what was going on nor did he tell the others that were present with him to do so. He was shown no accused persons to identify. Accused spoke Urdu, said he, but on Mr. Azad correcting him, said it was Hindustani. The accused spoke loud enough for the witness to hear and after some deliberation, said that the actual words used by Suleiman were: *"Bhayyo, Ye Fouzdar Ko Sati-Gati Deo."* (Laughter.)

The municipal lamps were not burning, they had all been broken up. He recognized the body of the deceased in the moonlight. The moon had risen about 9-30 and it was not heaven-high. Nor was it full moon. It was the 3rd or 4th day of the second half. The *otla* of witness was an open one. He could be observed by people on the road. He was not threatened. The Momins were not armed. When the body of the constable was dragged witness went into his house and so did Josh' and others who were with him. Witness really got frightened the crowd might return and assault him. He knew well Mr. Abdul Wahid and others. He did not see them in the crowd.

WHAT TOOK PLACE IN THE TEMPLE.

Witness was next cross-examined in regard to what he said had taken place at the temple earlier in the evening. He admitted it was physically impossible for him to see the crowd which threw the brickbats at the police. The very next thing he had observed after the firing was that the policemen ran away pell-mell. Witness then admitted that there were two factions in the Municipality.

The Court enquired whether counsel meant "parties." Mr. Azad said that was only an euphemistic way of describing it. Witness belonged to one faction and Mr. Abdul Wahid to another.

Witness remained in his house from the moment he entered it after 6-30 p.m. till he came out to see what was wrong with the fire pump. Counsel remarked: "It is no wonder that the pump should have gone wrong with such a President as you." (Laughter.) His house was two-storeyed, witness continued to say. He shut all the windows because he was frightened, that the rioters who had run amok might molest him. After a little thought, witness added what frightened him was setting fire to the house. On being pressed by counsel, witness said he thought there might be general rioting by the Momins.

Mr. Kashikar was then asked about his Momin visitors—Amir Dinmahomed and Abdul Gafur. Witness admitted they were with him in his house about 8-30 p.m. They told him they were frightened and wanted be protected. Thereupon he was asked by Mr. Azad what was the impression conveyed to his mind by their statement and the witness stated that especially the non-Khilafatists would be singled out for attack. He knew accused Suleiman was an extremist. "A red hot extremist?", queried Mr. Azad.

Continuing, witness said it was not possible for him to recognize anyone when the house was ablaze and the moon had come up. Asked the why thereof, witness remained thoughtful for a time and when he was reminded by the Court to answer the question, he said he could not see a long way off through the window! Witness was asked whether he still maintained that even when the crowd stretched up from near his house to the "Holi", he could not identify any persons and his answer was "Yes." Nor could he identify those who brought the torches. At the time he was sitting just near the window (looking out into the streets). His object was not for looking out on what was happening. He was sitting on a chair with his back turned to the gallery. "Were you sitting there to get fresh breeze?" asked counsel amidst fresh laughter. Witness looked out of the window once or twice. There was a blaze and there was a crowd on the road. When he went out at about 10 p.m. there were no Momins on the road. Vishwanath Pophale came to his house at 8-30. Vishwanath wanted help in extinguishing the fire. Witness was downstairs when Vishwanath spoke to him. His Momin friends were upstairs. Witness saw Rao Sahib Kokje first time when he filed his complaint.

WHERE MR. KOKJE WAS FIRST SEEN BY WITNESS.

He saw him first at the municipal meeting on the 29th April convened at the instance of Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, C. D. It was a Friday. Mr. Pratt was present and Mr. Kokje too. Messrs. Abdul Wahid Sait, Mahomed Shafi and Karim Moulvi were also present. It was purely a meeting of the councillors. The object of the meeting was to hear an address from Mr. Pratt denouncing the outrages. The speech was in English and sometimes in Hindustani. The meeting lasted about half an hour. "As the first citizen", said Mr. Azad, "you must have had the honour of introducing the councillors to Mr. Pratt." "Did the accused have the honour of shaking hands with Mr. Pratt?" asked counsel sarcastically. Witness replied in the affirmative. He made no statement on the 29th. He had heard from Mr. Abdul Wahid that he was to celebrate his sister's wedding about the 26th April or so. Witness did not know if the wedding was to have been celebrated on a grand scale.

Witness saw Mr. Kokje again when he filed his complaint regarding his own losses. Shown two of the accused, witness admitted he had been told by his clerk that they guarded his house and property on the morning of the 26th April till midday. They were not witnesses in his case. The Court enquired whether the clerk was a witness before the Court. Mr. Azad said that according to the witness what he had been told would be his personal knowledge. (Laughter.) Witness then said he was not quite sure when he gave his complaint to Mr Kokje. It might be the 1st or 2nd May. He was examined by Mr. Kokje on the 3rd May. His complaint contained only an account of the looting. His statement was taken down. Mr Kokje asked the questions and he answered them. He did not give a copy of his statement to anybody else.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATION.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 22-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 22th 1919.	June 1st to Aug. 22th 1920.
	In. Ct.	In Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 41	71 49	53 40	34 25
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)			59 16	40 01
Esplanade (Gov. Ts) Hospital ...			56 58	39 27
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)			61 51	39 33
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 22nd August 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southeast of the division and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and Delhi and night temperature is lower than usual at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.65in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded and at Mainpuri and Jhansi day temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in Rajputana humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jaipur and Jacobabad

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1.75in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Rajkot day temperature is higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain; Bombay reports 0.41in., Ratnagiri 0.46in, Mormugao 0.15in and Karwar 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast and local in Central India West with a few falls in the United Provinces and Mysore. A break prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Indore is the only station which records a fall exceeding an inch, the amount reported being 1.75in. The sea is smooth or slight at most stations on the west coast and the monsoon is weak.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the west coast and local in the United Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and the north Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st August 1921.

The monsoon has strengthened in Upper Burma and the interior of the Peninsula and a disturbance is apparently forming in the north of the Bay Rainfall has been nearly geneural in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the central United Provinces, the Punjab hills, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair one inch; Mergui four; Tavoy three; Diamond Island two; Lashio one and a half; Bhamo four; Maymyo one; Silchar, Simla, Mercara two.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVA TORY, COLABA

Bombay, 21st August, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29,662
Temperature of Air	deg.	80 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76 3
Dew Point		74 8
Relative humidity of Air		0 831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky .. .. .. cloudy—10)		7;0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		84 4
Minimum do do		76 9
General direction of Wind		WSW,SSW,SSE.
From Midnight to Midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	154
Fall of Rain	inches	0 04
Total fall during month	,,	9 07
do. year	,,	71 53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th		0 41

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Stil
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	27th Aug	m6 4	25 0
		4 47a	24 11

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Sat.	27th Aug	m10 56	21 0
		11 35a	17 11

In laying the foundation stone of the Nurraichand College, Sylhet, His Excellency Sir William Morris, in the course of a speech, said there were signs that the question of separate University for Assam might ere long demand consideration. Referring to Non-Cooperation movement he expressed satisfaction that Colleges and majority of schools in the Province had not been affected. (A.P.)

In the case of foreign sterling money-orders the rate of commission for every five shillings or fraction thereof shall be rupees 1-8. (A.P.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALES.

Aug. 23.

S S. Dongola, Newby, London.
S S Benvorlich, McMillan, Cardiff
S S Kalomo, Readwin, New York.
S S Sanfield, Pottinger, Hamburg.
S S Africa, Laver, Trieste, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Blackwell, Adamson Calcutta.
S S Maresfield, Hartley, Freemantal
S S Hampstead, Brewer, Madras.
S S Ismaila, Glendening, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lanka, for Cochin.

S S Africa:—The Lloyd Triestine Company's steamer Africa, 2592 tons, Captain M. Laver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sanfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sanfield, 2775 tons, Captain P S. Pottinger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Dongola:—The P and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Dongala, 3729 tons, Captain C R Newby, arrived in harbour yesterday from London etc., with the outward mails of the 4th inst. a general cargo and passengers.

S S Benvorlich:—The steamer Benvorlich, 3221 tons, Captain G McMillan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with cargo of coal.

S S Kalomo:—The steamer Kalomo, 3209 tons, Captain E. Readwin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York with a general cargo.

S S Blackwell:—The W and A Graham's Company's steamer Blackwell 2965 tons, Captain F R Adamson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Maresfield:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Maresfield, 2632 tons, Captain A. W. Hartley, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Freemental with ballast.

S S Hampstead:—The steamer Hampstead, 2211 tons, Captai nA T Brewer, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Madras, with ballast.

S S Ismaila:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ismaila, 3381 tons, Captain L. G, Glendening will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

22nd August 1921.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—31 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.; 71 bales wool, V. Coomersey and Co.; 32 bales wool, H J M Mirza and Co.; 43 bales wool, J Kerra and Co.; 42 bales wool, H M Suleman and Co.; 50 bales wool, R. Allimohmed and Co.; 152 bales wool, D. Kundanmal and Co.; 10 bales wool, H Balkisandas and Co.; 1001 cwt myrabollams P. Mathuradas and Co.; 100 bales cottonfly, Khimjee Vishram and Co.; 251 tons groundnuts, L. Amercrombie and Co.; 300 cwt groundnut oil cake, N Manilal and Co.; 300 cwts linseed oil cake, N. Manilal and Co.;

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—5 tons teak wood, Compagnie Francaise, 1 bale cow hides Compagnie Francaise; 1 bale buffalo hides, Compagnie Francaise; 1 bale sheepskin, Compagnie Francaise; 500 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cottonfly, Khimjee Vishram and Co.

S S Merkara for Antwerp:—478 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.;

S S Merkara for Hamburg:—495 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Ariosto for Dunkirk:—250 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.;

S S Warturn for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 220 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Africa for Venice:—200 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 400 bales cotton B. Meyer and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Khimjee Vishram and Co.; 1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Africa for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.ffi 4004 cwts rapeseed Societa Granaria Italiana; 8894 cwt gingallyseed, Societa Granaria Italiana.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 230 bale scotton, O. M Kaisha; 2000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Nagaki:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Osaka M Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—54 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. 1300 bales cotton. Gosho K Kaisha; 700 bales cotton Yakohama K. Kaisha;

S S Indus Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Totami Maru for Yokohama:—15 cases condiments S. P. M. Poonjjee and Co.;

S S Totami Maru for Shanghai:—70 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Saifuku Maru for Kobe:—620 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat.

IMPORTS.

22nd August 1921.

S S Wyevelly from Calcutta. Agents:—Bird and Co.:—5330 tons coal..

S S Aros from Abadon Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.:—4752 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S British Sailor from Abadon. Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.:7490 tons, liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Iron from Persian Gulf Ports. Agents Persian:—15 bundles specie, 4 cases specie, 1085 bables liquerice roots, 10 bundles skin, 4 cases attari 2 bags Attari, 30 bags almond 16 bags A. Kernel, 487 bags tobacco .

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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIA V. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, August 20.

The match between Gloucestershire and the Australians was begun today at Cheltenham in glorious weather. The Australians batted first and on easy wicket runs came quickly, their total being 425 for eight wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. The bowlers towards the close were obviously very tired and the rate of scoring increased but fielding was throughout good. Bardsley scored 127 which included sixteen fours, Macartney by brilliant batting made 121 which included twenty-three boundary hits and Gregory contributed 78 his chief hits being one six and ten fours. Ten thousand spectators watched the match.

DAVIS CUP.

DOUBLES PLAY BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 20.

New York.—In the doubles match of the Davis Cup between Kumagae and Shimidzu (Japan) and Fyzee and Deane (India) the Japanese pair after each side had taken two sets put on steam and the final was a love set. Kumagae's whizzing drives and deceptive chop shots proved the mainstay of the Japanese and Fyzee was the bulwark on the Indian side. Deane's work at the net was very costly in the first two sets, but his fine overhead work in the third and fourth aided by Fyzee's splendid defensive play swamped the Japanese.

JAPAN TO MEET AUSTRIALASIA IN FINAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Aug. 22.

New York.—Japan will meet Australasia in the final round of the Davis Cup at Newport next week.

A message from Southampton (Long Island) to the "Daily Telegraph" explains that Jacob's absence from the Davis Cup contests was due to a wrenched knee.

New York:—Mrs. Mallory has retained the United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championship having defeated Miss Browne (California) 4/6; 6/4, 6/2 in final.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K, S, L. I. (4) BEAT R. A. AND R. A. M. C. (0).

The second semi-final in the Rovers Tournament was played off yesterday when the King's Shropshire Light Infantry met the R. A. and R. A. M. C. and ran out victorious. The game was of a fairly interesting nature and the play was fairly fast. Though the Shropshires won they had by no means the best of the play, which was throughout of an even nature. The success of the Infantry was due to the fact that they took advantage of the opportunities they got, while the combined team, on the other hand, fumbled the chances that came their way, and they were many. The R. A. defence was on the whole sound, but the forwards were much too slow. The K. S. L. I. gave a good account of themselves, but their display was not up to the standard of previous performances.

From the outset play waxed even both goals being visited in turn. Neither side were, however, able to break through their respective defences, both goal keepers being conspicuous for good play and some fine saves. Towards the end of the opening half the K. S. L. I. eventually succeeded in their efforts, Shenton finding the net.

On the re-start the R. A. and R.A.M.C started to press, and gave the Shropshires' defence quite a busy time. The attackers, during this period had many a chance of equalising but weak play by their forwards lost them these opportunities. The Shropshires' occasionally broke awa, and in one of these invtasions to the R. A. territory they added their second goal, Shenton being responsible for this goal too. Towards the end of the game the K. S. L. I. began once more to assert themselves and scored two more goals through Flavell and Millard. They thus won by four goals to love. The teams:—

K. S. L. I.—Goal: Smith; Backs: Evans and Lewis; Halves; Sergt. Williams, Carter and Flavell; Forwards: Pte. Williams, Lea, Shenton, Puttock and Millard.

R. A. and R. A. M. C.—Goad: Carnew; Backs: Kenneth and Riley; Halves; Grant, Fergusson, and Harte; Forwards: Worsley, Kildea, Singleton, Saxon and Fagan.

Referee:—Mr. E. Harwood.

The final match between the K. S. L. I. and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders' will be played to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. and at its conclusion the various trophies for the Rovers Tournament and the Harwood League will be presented.

THE SPRINTING COMPETITION.

The Semi-Final of the Sprinting Competition between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bhusawal Institute was run off yesterday, and resulted in a win for Bhusawal by ten points to five.

The order of the finish was:—

1. Gillett (Bhusawal) 13 secs. 2. Gillespie (Gymkhana), 3. Goddard (Bhusawal); 4. Remington (Bhusawal); 5. E. Bradley (Gymkhana); 6. P. Bradley (Gymkhana).

The final between the Y. M. C. A. and Bhusawal will be run off to-morrow.

"SOCIAL INVESTIGATION IN BOMBAY."

LECTURE BY MR. G FINDLAY SHIRRAS.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Director, Labour Bureau, delivered an interesting lecture yesterday in the Y. W. C. A. Hall at 6-30 p.m. on "Social Investigation in Bombay". Dr. J. Cairns, Principal Medical Officer, G.I.P. Railway, presiding.

Mr. Findlay Shirras lecturing described how vitally necessary it was to have in this Presidency which claims a very advanced place in industrial India complete and full statistics which would enable people to form an accurate judgment on, for example, the fluctuation between the cost of living and wages and on other labour matters. The Government of Bombay and industry in this Presidency saw the full necessity of this, a necessity which long ago had been realised by the Dominions as well as by other great industrial countries. He quoted from "The Great Opportunity" (John Murray) of which His Excellency the Governor is joint author with the Hon. Edward Wood that "The last few years have witnessed changes of thought and practice which in more norma times would only gradually have been evolved in a century. There is hardly a corner of life, public or private, into which has not penetrated the imperious summons of War." The publication of such material as referred to above is of the greatest value not merely to employers of labour and to Labour as a whole, but it enabled newspapers and the general public to take a more intelligent interest in labour. These facts have been too long in the dark and much good has already resulted from what has been brought to light.. All these facts would be brought before the public, mostly in a "Labour Gazette," the first issue of which will be published in September.

WORK OF THE LABOUR OFFICE.

He described in a very interesting way the work of the Labour Office under the following heads:—

Labour Statistics, Labour Intelligence, Industrial Peace, and Labour Legislation.

He showed how productive an investment it was as it helped to secure harmonious relations between employers and employed and saved a great deal of money that might otherwise be wasted in industrial welfare.

One does not realise how much is often going on behind the scenes as Dr. Macnamara said in regard to English industry, which is equally true of the Bombay industry. Employers in Bombay took a great interest in the betterment of labour questions. He had only to refer to their attitude to the new Factory Bill (which it was hoped would be on the Statute Book in September) and to questions regarding industrial and child welfare in industrial concerns. Labour, too, saw these benefits and the benefits of sound Trade Unions. The attitude of the Government of Bombay to Trade Unions was that the organisation of labour on sound economic lines was an undoubted advantage to labour, to employers, to the community and to Government. He described the work of the Labour Office and said that it wished to keep abreast of the times. The Labour Office, he said, approached its work in a spirit of modesty, neutrality and fairness, and with a decent confession of its own limitations.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF FAMILIES.

He announced that in regard to the collection of family budgets, they had already collected 1100 through their investigators and honorary workers. Seventy per cent of these were for mill-workers, the remainder included workers in the Engineering industry, dockworkers, municipal employers gas workers, post office employers and building trade employees. More than half of the aggregate earnings of the family budgets collected were fifty rupees and below per mensem and thirty five per cent. between fifty one and seven rupees per mensem. It was proposed to tabulate the information according to (1) occupation, (2) wages earned and (3) according to caste. As is well-known Ratnagiri is the main source of the supply of Bombay labour. It is nearly twice as important as the Daccanee labour and is unlike the latter rice eating. In addition to mill hands Ratnagiri supplies menials and policemen, while Poona supplies coolies, carters and mill-hands. Thanks to the cooperation of mill-owners, especially the millowners associations in Bombay and Ahmedabad, the wage census returns had come in splendidly and these were no easy matter always to fill in.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

In the course of the lecture Mr. Findlay Shirras gave some arresting statistics. We quote but a few. The population of Bombay City has increased by 1,96,000 between the census of 1911 and 1921 to 1,176,000. The excess of deaths over births in the same period was 198,000. Expectant mothers leave Bombay before the birth of the child for their parents' home an advantage to the newly born child as it is brought in healthier surroundings than in Bombay. No less than 394,000 has to be accounted for either by immigration, or by incomplete births returns, or both. Mr. Wedgwick, Superintendent of Census, would add 1/00 to the recorded births for each year. This would reduce the immigration figure in 10 years to 384,000. At the last Census there were but 13,000 Europeans in Bombay and all but 1000 were of British origin or of the British Empire. There was only one atheist. At the Census of 1911, 76 per cent of the population lived in one room tenements. There were over 166,000 of these tenements and the average number of persons per room was 4.87. In Byculla 94 per cent of the population lived in one room tenements and in Tadivadi the other mill area par excellence 92 per cent as against 54 per cent in Chaupati. He then referred to the construction of the large number of one roomed tenements to be built in Bombay for the working classes. He also said there was a large body of patient scrutinisers, always hand in hand with their fellow workers, required for Bombay but he was sorry that so few of those interested in this work actually did the work of investigation in the chawis. That type of investigator who went down to the basis of things and studied at first hand living conditions what was required more than anything else at the present moment.

In regard to the future of trade, it was incidentally pointed out that recently there had been fresh enquiries abroad from our customers and freight rates in consequence were moving upwards. The clouds of depression were breaking slowly, but there was, as yet no sunburst. What we in Indian industry want now is hard work and good will (Applause.)

SUBSEQUENT SPEAKERS.

Hon. Mr. Iyengar of Madras then addressing the meeting said that time had come when the labourers should have a fair proportion in the profits of production. Unless capitalists realized that the times are changed and that they should grant a fair proportion of their profits to the labourers, he said, strikes will be a recurring feature.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas then said that the time was soon coming when the question of the day would be not the political differences but the labour problem. He pleaded earnestly on behalf of the poor labourers that they should be treated more fairly, liberally and sympathetically as their lot was most pitiable.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings

INDIAN SUBORDINATE VICTIMISED.

A MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.

A case of peculiar injustice at the hands of his official superiors is related in a memorial addressed to the Viceroy by Mr. Gobind Ram who was employed as a permanent 2nd grade agent of the Supply and Transport Corps in Burma. Mr. Gobind Ram was in charge of Rangoon Ration Godown and his immediate superior was a Captain Fisk. It is alleged that on the 13th of September, 1918, Capt. Fisk ordered Mr. Gobind Ram to send some articles to his bungalow, which to obey orders and not to displease his superior Mr. Gobind Ram did, but Captain Fisk returned the articles and on the 14th September started finding fault with him and in fact ordered him to hand over charge of the godown to another Junior Agent. It is further alleged that Capt. Fisk influenced all his superior officers and brought a number of unfounded charges against Mr. Gobind Ram to cow him down and protect himself (Capt. Fisk) against the consequences of his unauthorised dealings.

Without any reasons Mr. Gobind Ram was suspended from duty from 26th September, 1918, for "disobedience of orders" and dismissed from the service for "gross misconduct." On his asking for a copy of the charge sheet if any against him for which he was suspended and dismissed, the order of dismissal was cancelled, and the case was considered to be still pending, and another order was issued after three months suspending him from duty for four charges, (1) making a false accusation, (2) misappropriating Government property, (3) disobedience of orders and (4) showing a wrong daily balance and a second order was issued dismissing him a second time for the following charges. (1) making false accusation, (2) wilful and deliberate disobedience of orders, (3) showing a wrong daily balance. Mr. Gobind Ram contends that should any fair-minded officer review the case he will immediately find that each of the charges was a concocted falsehood and to save an officer from the rigour of law a poor Indian subordinate was victimised in lieu. Mr. Gobind Ram states that he did not make any false accusation, that he was verbally ordered to hand over charge of his godown which he at once did, there was no other order given him and therefore there was no question of disobedience. As to the charge of showing a wrong daily balance, he says no deficiency was found when he handed over charge, and as a solid proof of the correctness of his account he points out that the Military Accounts Department after finally auditing his accounts refunded his security deposit in full to him.

Mr. Gobind Ram appeals to the Viceroy to order a review of his case and says that if that is done his Excellency will find that a gross miscarriage of justice has occurred in his case.

"The very fact of framing and altering charges and making and cancelling order is also a convincing proof that the whole case was a concocted one", says the memorial. We hope that Mr. Gobind Ram's appeal will not go in vain.

STRIKE IN JACOB SASSOON MILLS.

OPERATIVES DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

Yesterday morning another labour trouble arose in the Jacob Sassoon Mills where weavers numbering about 1,500 suddenly laid down their tools. It appears that Dhobi drill had been stopped, there was a shortage of beams and men working on the drop-box had been getting lesser wages than in the other mills, and on account of these grievances, the weavers decided to go on strike. The strikers proceeded to other departments of the mills and forced the workmen to join with them.

The management put up a notice informing the strikers that the dhobi drills had been temporarily stopped as there was no market for them. The Company had 1100 beams of dhobi drills for which there were no purchasers, but as soon as there was a demand for the goods, they would be pleased to put them. The sizing had to work at night on account of an accident to the boilers, and as a result of which less beams had been made. The agents were carefully considering over the question of the drop-box and tappet rates and if they were not equal to other mills they would be increased.

The strike of the mill hands of the Rachael Sassoon Mill, at Chinchpogly, ended yesterday morning.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

TWO TICKET COLLECTORS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Court, yesterday, before the third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. G. Nensey, the Secretary of the Indian Passengers Traffic Relief Association, and another gentleman, lodged a complaint against two ticket-collectors in the employ of the G. I. P. Ry. Company at Victoria Terminus, charging them with assault. In the course of the complaint it was stated:—

That we are brothers and reside at Matunga. I, complainant No. 1, am the Secretary of the Indian Passengers Traffic Relief Association. We, both, hold second Class season tickets, from Matunga to Victoria Terminus. Both the accused are Ticket-Collectors employed at the Victoria Terminus station. On Thursday 18th instant Hindu Cocoanut Holiday we both came up by up Thana Local 108. We arrived at Victoria Terminus at 3-45 p.m. There was a very great rush of passengers on account of the Holiday; the crowd of passengers had to press through and in order to pass out of the platform gates there was a great deal of hustling and knocking about. Both the accused were on duty at the Platform gates and were trying to press the crowd back and wanted only one to pass at a time, which was very difficult on account of the huge crowd.

We both the complainants were in the midst of the crowd trying to press through to pass out of the gates and the accused were trying to press back the crowd and shut gates from outside. The accused were violently pushing back the crowd and in doing so some of the members of the crowd were very roughly handled and received several slaps and blows and after that both the accused took out their leather belts with metal buckles and began to freely use them on the crowd, several passengers including the complainants protested, as several of them received injuries, but they paid no heed, but, on the contrary, inflicted severe injuries on passengers who were protesting. They were shinging the belts on the crowd quite regardless of the consequences.

Complainant No. 1, received two severe blows from the belts on my back and I, complaint No. 2 got a severe blow on my forehead near the eye and a serious injury to the eye was narrowly averted. My spectacles fell down and I sustained an injury on the forehead. After thus severely assulting, when I protested, the accused seized my hand and wanted to strike us more, but the passengers interfered and I was rescued. A complaint was made immediately to the Station Superintendent and injury to the complainant No. 2 was shown to him. Several witnesses also bore out our statements. I, complainant No. 2, was treated by Dr. Popat Prabhuram J. P. and he has given a certificate about the injury. I complainant No. 2 have not yet recovered my pair of spectacles.

We charge the accused as above and pray for processes against them and that they be dealt with according to law."

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

In connection with the above described incident, following appeal to the public has been issued by Jivraj G. Nensey, Hon. Joint Secretary, Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association:—

A case has been filed yesterday in the Esplanade Police Court before. Mr. Khairaj, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, against the two Ticket-Collectors who were on duty on Platform No. 2 and 3 Victoria Terminus at about 15-45 p.m. and who had pushed the passengers of the up Thana Local and had used their belts with buckles on passengers of whom some had received severe injuries. The whole matter was reported to the Station Superintendent and other officers on the spot. Passengers who were present on the station and specially those who have received injuries and also those who have observed the scene are requested to inform the undersigned and oblige.

"SCANDALOUS TELEPHONE SERVICE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a report of the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, given in your columns of the 5th instant I happened to read of the discussion which took place in the Municipal Corporation regarding the "scandalous telephone service," I beg to take this opportunity of throwing some light on the subject from my personal experience, since I have served the Telephone Co., for a number of years.

At the Corporation meeting members after members spoke bitterly of the bad service rendered by the Co., using various adjectives, such as "scandalous," "the worst of its kind," "most annoying," "miserable," "wretched," "poor" and so on; and rightly, the service rendered by the Telephone Co., deserves to be said so. The cause of the trouble was attributed by one member of the Corporation to the inadequate salaries paid to the girl operators, while the Commissioner admitting that the Telephone Co., pays higher salaries to its operators, attributed it to the using of European things by the public.

Whatever may be the case, I can say from my experience that racial feeling is at the bottom of the whole trouble. With a view to give the so called efficint telephone service to the public, the Co., employed European and Eurasian girl operators in place of its Indian male operators who were doing good service on poor salaries. Most of these girl operators are not conversant with Indian languages and they do not treat Indian Subscribers politely. They do not attend to subscribers' rings promptly. If the Subscriber murmurs and complains, their patent reply, to silence him, is "Bat-karta-Hai" (Engaged). If the Subscriber is persistent in ringing and calling for a number, their unasailable answer is "Tar-Bighad-Gaya" (Out of order—no reply). These white operators are very indifferent to Indian Subscribers, because they know well that the management of th Co., pays very little attention to the complaints from Indian Subscribers. The Co., as well as the girl operators accord preferential treatment to European Subscribers. This can be proved by any impartial observer who cares to see the vast number of complaints lodged with the Co., by the Inian Sudbscribers who form the majority of the Co's customers.

Formerly ther were many Indian male operators in the Co's service, but they were replaced by costly white girl operators. The Indian male operators were very poorly paid and badly treated, yet their efficiency and output of work was far superior to that of the costly present operators employed by the Co., on higher salaries with many facilities to them; and hence there were few occasions for an august Body like the Corporation to discuss the "scandalous telephone service" of the Co., in the past. Unless some drastic steps are taken by the public and the Corporation, the Co., will not move an inch from its attitude towards the public. Let the Co., as a test, employ Indian male operators again, on equal salaries and same facilities as are given to the present girl operators and then the public will see the result. I am sure the management of the Co., will not do this. The public as well as the Corporation should demand immediate and efficient Service from the company failing which the Corporation should invite any intending rival Co., to start telephone service for the use of the public. The Bombay Telephone Co., will not come to its knees unless some competitor firm comes forward to face it in its business. Mere passing of resolutions will be of no avail.—Yours, etc.

R. C. MHASKAR.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The Associated Press learns on highest authority that there is absolutely no truth in the rumour that foodstuffs are being exported to Russia. No export of food grains, flour, or pulse from India to Europe is allowed.—(A. P.).

ROUND UP OF GANG OF DACOITS.

RESPONSIBLE FOR 65 DACOITIES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before a Special Magistrate, Mr. H. G. H. Dastoor, Haji Shirmohomed, a Mohomedan Baluchi and 30 other Mohomedans, a Borah and 2 Hindoos were charged with committing dacoities in Baroda, Nandod, Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals and at Bombay and for belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities.

Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8, 9 and 17 were charged on or about 18th December, 1920 at Key Road, Mazagaon, with committing a dacoity in which a murder was committed and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 23 were charged with committing a dacoity and a murder on or about the 6th of March 1921.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. R. S. Pundit, Bar.-at-Law, defended Nos. 4, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27, and Mr. P. L. Thackar, Advocate instructed by Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, pleader, defended No. 33-Karsondass, a Bania dacoit.

Superintendent Fuller, Inspector Gole, Sub-Inspector Wagle and Inspector Fern made investigations in these dacoities under the direct instructions of Mr. E. Cauty, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

THREE ACCUSED BECOME APPROVERS

At the outset, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, stated that accused Nos. 5 and 26 could not be brought in the Court, as they were suffering from fever in the gaol, but he hoped that they would be present in the Court to-morrow. He, next, asked his Worship to appoint three accused as approvers and pardon be granted to them on condition that they gave full and true disclosures of the case in question.

Accordingly accused No. 2, Ismail Ibrahim, accused No. 10, Mohomed Karim and accused No. 34 Hurrabi were appointed approvers by the Court. Accused No. 34 was ordered to be released on a bale of Rs. 700 and one surety in like amount.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, in opening the case said there were 34 accused out of whom two men and one woman were tendered a pardon on condition that they gave full and true disclosures of the case. The gang was a desperate and dangerous one associated for the purpose of committing dacoities. Some of them were Sindhis and Baluchis and they came from a place called Las Bella and Karachi. Las Bella was a small state about 120 miles from Karachi. It appears that 50 or 60 men formed a gang but he did not say exactly that each one of them took part in the 65 dacoities committed between 1918 and 1921. All that the prosecution desired to prove was that they formed a gang associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE GANG.

Continuing, the counsel observed that the gang had its leaders who were called *Jamadars* in various places where these dacoities were committed. The police had arrested two more men who died in the gaol, and four men escaped from the police lock-up, two of them, were subsequently arrested in whose possession were found 1 gun, and 24 rounds of ammunition. The arms have been confiscated. With the exception of accused No. 33, Karsondas all the accused are Mohomedans. The leaders of the gang were accused Nos. 1, 2 and 9.

The history of the gang is very interesting. About 30 or 40 years ago, Dosumia, a Sindhi was made a Sardar in the Baroda State. After his being created a Sardar, some of the Sindhis came to Baroda from Karachi and amongst these was Gulumia, the husband of Hurabi, (one of the approvers) who was also created a Sardar in the course of time. Gulumia died six years ago. On account of personal influence of Gulumia and Dosumia, lots of Sindhis and Baluchis came to Baroda and found it a nice place to live in. They in due course left Baroda and travelled into adjoining territories where they were employed in Ginning factories as watchmen. There are many ginning factories in that part of the country. For some reason or other they employed these Baluchis and Sindhis. Finding that that was a lucrative opening more and more men came from Las Bella and other parts of the districts, viz., Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Nandod. These men formed a gang in 1918 and it had its ramifications in various places. Now, the system followed by them was simply this: For example if any one was in need of a watchman for his field in a village, he naturally approached the Jamadar; and thus, it was the latter who secured an occupation to the members of the gang. The persons thus employed behaved for sometime quite honestly and they gained the confidence of their employers.

65 DACOITIES COMMITTED.

Accused Nos. 9, 10, 11, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28 and 29 acted as Jamadars in various districts. Accused Nos. 9, 10, 11, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28 and 29 were Jamadars in Baroda, Broach, Kaira, Vemar, Bellasenor, Surat, Jeoor, Amraiwadi, Kapadvanj. These Jamadars generally interchanged their duties. In course of time, having inspired confidence amongst their employers, they found out places where good plunder and loot could be obtained. In the year 1918, Haji, (accused No. 1) who is the most desperate character of the lot, was at Padria in Broach District and passed under the name of "Mohomed Nimkhan" and committed dacoities in the houses of police patils. Haji took part in 43 dacoities out of 65. Abdullah was employed by Gulumia in Baroda. He lived in the house of one Pyra Saheb. Hurrabi was concerned in various dacoities with Gulumia. Gullumia died six years ago. It appears that most of the dacoities were committed in the houses of police patils, and in the opinion of the Counsel they must have been considered as rich persons by the dacoits.

After narrating at some length the way, in which these dacoities were committed at various districts, Counsel observed that most of the booty was spent in wine and women, particularly the latter. Arms, ammunitions, chisels and various other dangerous instruments were also purchased from their spoils at Ballasinore and Baroda.

Describing the dacoities and murder committed at Khara, Matunga and Key Road, near Mazagaon, Counsel observed that eight dacoits were arrested very smartly in Bombay by the sole efforts of Mr. Cauty, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector Jeffreys, Sub-Inspector Wagle and Inspector Gole. Eleven dacoits were arrested in Baroda and the rest in different districts.

Concluding, the Counsel observed that while in Bombay some of the dacoits dressed themselves well, and moved about in various places in victorias with the intention of committing dacoities they might not be detected by the Police.

The case was adjourned till 11-30 a.m to-day.

SON-IN-LAW STABS FATHER-IN-LAW

Daji Ganoo, a mill-hand, aged 35, residing at Sussex Road, went with his son-in-law Raghunath Rowji to a liquor-shop on the evening of the 21st instant. After having some drink, they left the shop and on the way Raghoonath who had a grievance against Daji took out a knife and stabled him causing instantaneous death. On receipt of information, the police hurried to the scene and removed the dead man to the morgue and arrested the accused.

At the Coroner's Court, an inquest was held on the body of the deceased. The medical evidence showed that the death was due to multiple injuries and haemorrhage.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Prov. Cooperative Conference Council Hall, Poona.

Mr. Arundale's lecture on "National Education (Part I), M. Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Special Inspection by the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust. (Trustees to assemble outside T. Hoare and Co.'s premises, Parel Road) 8-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 24.

First Local Genl. Meeting of the Imperial Bank of India, Bank Street, 4 p.m.

Provincial Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Poona.

Mr. Arundale's lecture on "National Education (Part II.), Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique and L. Marquis, also for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in S. Africa, close at 9 a.m.

Prov. Agricultural Conference, Council Hall, Poona (11 a.m. to 1 p.m. joint conference with Prov. Co-operative Conference); 2.30 to 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

Agricultural Conference, Council Hall, Poona 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Mr. Arundale's lecture on "Guru and Shysia" Theosophical Society Hall, Apollo Street, 6-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 6
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 16
Poona Express	19 50	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	18 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 13

MAIL STEAMER:

The Mail steamer 'Caledonia" which left Bombay on the 6th instant arrived Marseilles on Sunday the 21st instant.

LECTURE ON "NATIONAL EDUCATION."

Mr. G. S. Arundale will lecture in English at the Marwadi Vidialaya Hall Sandhurst Road, to-day Tuesday, evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "National Education." Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside. The Lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Discourse will be given by Mr. J. A. Laikaka—Artist, on Leonardo da Vinci, the great Artist, Philosopher and Scientist of Italian Receaissance, with Views of his works, on Tuesday, the 23rd of August at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mrs. M. M. Shirazee, Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangement will be made.

SWADESHI.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee on Sunday last when Mr. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta delivered a lecture on "Swadeshi." After going through the history of the Swadeshi movement, he showed the difference between the present agitation and the previous agitation at the time of Bengal Partition and before. In the end he said that the complete boycott of foreign cloth rested in the hands of women of India, and to supply the cloth requirement of the country in the shortest time possible was only possible with spinning wheels.

POOR MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to request you to kindly insert the following few lines in your widely circulated paper.

I must, on behalf of the Municipal clerks, tender my thanks for your efforts in the past towards ameliorating the status of the municipal low-paid clerks. I had taken the opportunity of ventilating the grievances of the clerical staff of the first Corporation in India.

The present Commissioner, an advocate of economic ways of living, is very busy in placing before the Corporation proposals of revision of the officers including himself. A Committee was appointed by the Corporation some eleven months ago to consider the question of revising the salaries of the Municipal low-paid clerks with a request to submit a report within a month. It is a pity the Committee could not submit the so called report upto now. I wonder why the question involving the interest of nearly 700 clerks (of course poor) should be put off indefinitely.

The poor clerks have high hopes in the generous feeling of the city fathers but the Municipal Commissioner, who is at the helm of the Municipal Executive Administration, is not liberally disposed towards the staff. I fail to see how he puts forth liberal proposals for the officers, who would not have got two-thirds of what they are having here in the Municipality. The Corporation can afford to spend on receptions of the incoming and outgoing big personages. They may well afford to raise the salaries of their already highly paid officers if they choose, but they cannot lose sight of their poor clerks. The present condition of the market, the social position a municipal clerk has to maintain, the every day sickness on account of scanty and inadequate accommodation and to crown all the anxiety of indebtedness and the feeling that the family is without any provision render the life of a municipal clerk completely miserable. I would request the Municipal Commissioner to be sympathetic to his staff (not for the cheap popularity) if he expects good and useful work from the staff.

I therefore, earnestly appeal to all the members of the Committee to grant immediate relief to the already lowpaid clerks and the Committee should now come to a speedy conclusion to this effect. It is only a living wage that they want.—Yours, etc.

DISGUSTED.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in July last was 850 males being 700 and 150 females.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENCE.

APPEAL.—We never received the letter to which you refer.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 23, 1921.

SUBTLE TERRORISM.

At their conference held two weeks ago at Lucknow, the "Liberals" of the United Provinces adopted a resolution expressing "strong disapproval of the policy of repression adopted by Government as evidenced in particular by the extensive and indiscriminate exercise of the powers under sections 144 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code and other preventive and punitive provisions of law." The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Minister of Education, U. P., a stalwart of "Liberalism", took part in the proceedings of the conference, but he does not appear to have come forward to take up the cudgels on behalf of the Government, of which he is a member and against which this practical vote of censure was moved. Perhaps, Mr. Chintamani thought discretion was the better part of valour and that the conference pandal was not exactly the place in which to indulge in a joust with his fellow "Liberals.". The council chamber is more admirably and safely situated for such adventures, for there is the sure official majority to back you up in case you are worsted. So, indeed, we find Mr. Chintamani, a few days later, in the council chamber, "emphatically" denying that "the policy the Government of the United Provinces had followed could be described in comprehensive terms as a policy of repression." This paragon of neo-Liberalism had the hardihood to say this, in the face of the admission by his own Government, that scores of "agitators" had been sent to jail by them during the last few months for failure to furnish securities and such like "grave offences", in the face of the admission by the Raja of Mahmudabad, a colleague of Mr. Chintamani and an equally great "stalwart of Liberalism", that the Tahsildar had been threatened with dismissal for his sin of being the father of a son who was mixing himself with the Non-co-operators and in the face of the fact that not a day has passed in the United Provinces of late without one or more Non-co-operators being clapped into jail. All this is no "repression" in the eyes of this great friend of democracy and pillar of Liberalism! Perhaps, Mr. Chintamani cannot view matters in any other light, seeing that he has from the very beginning identified himself whole-heartedly with his bureaucratic colleagues. Indeed, Sir Harcourt Butler told us in February last that he had the fullest support of his Indian Ministers in the campaign he was about to launch against the Non-co-operators. From Mr. Chintamani's latest utterance on the subject we can have little reason to doubt that even today the repression that is going on on all sides in the United Provinces has Mr. Chintamani's full approval and support.

We respectfully demur to the statement of the "Indian Social Reformer" that the Indian Ministers in the United Provinces are "powerless to influence the policy of Government on the question" of repression. Our contemporary's statement may, perhaps, be true with regard to Pandit Jagath Narain, but we cannot persuade ourselves to believe, in the face of stern facts, that Mr. Chintamani has, at any time during the past several months, been anxious "to influence the policy of Government" in the manner suggested by our contemporary. All the information that we have been able to gather goes to show that of all the Ministers in this country, Mr. Chintamani is the one person who seems to imagine that no quarter should be given to any Non-co-operator and that he must be crushed by all means at the disposal of the bureaucracy. We are betraying no very great official secret when we say that he is the one Indian Minister in all India who has recommended to Government not to repeal the Seditious Meetings Act. To the Paranjpyes, Setalwads and Sinhas of our "reformed" Governments, that Act is an instrument of barbarity. But in Mr. Chintamani's eyes it is a handy weapon to "down" the Non-cooperators among his countrymen. How could a Minister holding such a view as this help "emphatically" denying that there is any repression in his province?

In the latest issue of "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi publishes a note prepared for him by Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru over two months age reviewing repressive measures in the United Provinces to the 30th of May. The note makes very instructive reading and, as Mahatma Gandhi says, affords a complete answer to the official repudiation of the charge of repression The outstanding feature of the repression is that, while leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement have been left untouched, a determined and persistent effort has been made to kill the movement by subtle and open efforts to strike terror into the hearts of the rank and file. Mahatma Gandhi says that his observation of the United Provinces leads him to the conclusion that there is subtle terrorism going on in these Provinces as nowhere else, except perhaps in Sindh, designed solely to kill Non-Cooperation activities, no matter how non-violent and otherwise innocent they may be. Not only is a most unscrupulous use being made of the statement of regret issued by the Ali brothers, but the usual bureaucratic and police methods of "pressure and persuasion" are employed to prevent people from joining Congress Committees and force them to join what Mahatma Gandhi aptly describes as "the so-called peace promoting organisations which are as a matter of fact anarchical in the sense that the methods adopted for promoting them are both illegal and immoral." In fine, the general conclusion to which Mahatma Gandhi is driven—a conclusion which no one who has followed the history of repression in the United Provinces will dispute—is that the Government of those provinces "are doing in a clever and cowardly manner what Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Government did in an honest blunt manner. He followed up the logic of his policy, and had to create an atmosphere for an open Jalianwala." Mahatma Gandhi is charitable enough to say that the Ministers are unconscious and unwilling instruments in the hands of "the clever but unscrupulous bureaucracy", but, as he says, this does not lessen the evil of the policy. In fact, it reveals the greatest danger inherent in the so-called "Reforms". Instead of repudiating the charge of repression, let the Ministers who have absorbed themselves in the bureaucracy be frank and honest enough to say that repression exists and will continue to exist, and that there will b no scruples as to the forms which this repression may take in order to crush the Non-Cooperation movement. That attitude would not only be true to facts, but more manly. However, Non Cooperators have no reason to expect those responsible for carrying on the system of Government which they are out to destroy, to observe the rules of the game. In the struggle which they have to see through to victory they must be prepared for every thing. They must be absolutely indifferent to what the Government may or may not do They must see that the Congress programme is vigorously prosecuted—without counting the cost or the consequences.

KHILAFAT CHARITY.

The letter from Mr. Chotani, president of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, who is at present in Europe on an important mission connected with the purposes of the Committee, enclosing official receipts of the Ottoman Red Crescent for the various large sums of money which have from time to time been sent by the Committee for the relief of Turkish sufferers from Greek iniquity—receipts which we have seen, of which facsimiles are being printed,—should put a stop once for all to some ill-natured and unfounded statements which have been made concerning the good work of the Khilafat movement. The Angora Government is not in direct acknowledged communication with any of the Allied Powers, and most of the needy refugees are in its territory, untouched by any of the benefactions which reach the refugees in the territory of the Constantinople Government. It was especially for refugees in the Angora territory that the Khilafat Relief Fund was subscribed in India; but the various instalments of that fund have necessarily taken time to reach their destination. They have reached their destination; we thank God for that, and we implore the Indian Muslims and their sympathisers to let no personal feeling or ill-natured talk dissuade them from contributing their quota to the Smyrna Relief Fund of the Central Khilafat Committee, which, so far as we know, is the only charitable agency which has been successful in bringing help to the great mass of the sufferers from the Greek atrocious raid upon the Turkish homelands. Twenty-eight thousand pounds may seem a goodly sum to many of our readers, but the need is so enormous, so immense the tragedy in Anatolia that twenty-eight million pounds would not suffice to meet its call. The charity and sacrifice of Indian Muslims and their sympathisers will save the lives of men, women and children who must otherwise die of cold and hunger in the coming winter. And, as already said, the Central Khilafat Committee is the only agency through which our charity can be conveyed to the Angora sufferers.

Notes of the Day.

India and Navy.

Mr. Lloyd George, naturally enough, feels some hesitation in suggesting the extent and the nature of the contribution to the naval defence of the Empire, which the Dominions and India might each feel bound to make. He declares: "This is not a matter on which we could presume to dictate, prescribe or even suggest." Without waiting to find out what the Indians themselves might be thinking about the subject, an Anglo-Indian contemporary hastens to tell them what their own conscience and sense of duty ought to suggest to them in this matter. Our contemporary might have spared itself the trouble, for Indians are in a position to know very well for themselves in what way and to what extent they ought to contribute to the common naval defence of the Empire. It may rest assured that Indians' "conscience" and their sense of "duty" on this point are perfectly clear and it need not bother about the same. The journal refers to the reduced demands for Army expenditure that are likely to be made in the Legislative Assembly and suggests that the occasion should be seized by the Assembly "to show that the call of the Empire has raised a response in this country and to indicate that India will contribute in proportion to her ability and the needs of the moment to the Navy."

What India Wants.

It seems to be unaware that a member of the Assembly, namely, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, has already taken steps to demonstrate to the Empire that its call has indeed raised a response in th's country. He has asked for the appointment of a Committee to prepare a scheme for, among other things, (a) the liberal recruitment of Indians as deck or executive officers and engineers in the Royal Indian Marine; (b) for the establishment of a nautical college in Indian waters for the purpose of training executive officers and engineers of ships; (c) for the creation of an adequate number of State scholarships for providing instruction in the nautical colleges of Pangbourne, Worcester, Conway, etc., in England, pending the formation of a nautical college in India; (d) for the encouragement of ship-building and of the growth of an Indian mercantile marine by a system of bounties, subsidies and such other measures as have been adopted in Japan; (e) for the acquisition of training ships by gift from the Imperial Government or otherwise, and (f) for the construction of the necessary dockyards and engineering workshops in one or more ports. If Empire statesmen wish to know the nature of India's contribution to the naval defence of the Empire, they may take it that the demand formulated by Sir Sivaswami Iyer is much more modest than the minimum that is India's due and that she is determined to secure. A strong Indian navy manned entirely by Indians is what India will contribute to Empire defence. Before our contemporary talks of any voluntary contribution on India's part for the maintenance of the Royal Navy, let it put to itself the question whether there is a single Indian in the whole of this navy. If Indians are to be treated as undesirables in even the Royal Indian Marine, what right have British statesmen to look for gratitude from Indians for the "protection" which the navy gives them? Would either Australia or Canada contribute a penny to the Navy if Australians and Canadians were debarred from entering that Navy?

The Mesopotamian Outbreak.

The announcement that there has occurred a fresh outbreak in Mesopotamia which has necessitated the despatch of a column of infantry to make a "demonstration" against the rebels, makes one reflect seriously whether, indeed, Emir Feisul, the King-elect of Iraq, is being welcomed so universally as some recent cables from that country have been suggesting. In any case the outbreak must come as a rude shock to both the King and the King-makers of Iraq. Just two months ago, Mr. Churchill, outlining the new British policy in Mesopotamia, told the House of Commons that "if the arrangements we are now making are successful, and if the policy which renders these arrangements possible is carried out, and if it is not interrupted by untoward events"—all big "ifs" it will be noted—they would be able to see the fruition of British labours in Mesopotamia in a satisfactory manner. It would appear as if cruel destiny wishes to sport with these "ifs" of Mr Churchill, for at the very moment when arrangements are being made to celebrate the coronation of the Emir with a splendour rivalling that of the Arabian Nights, a rift in the lute makes its appearance in the form of a revolt in the north. No doubt, British guns and Indian bayonets will be able to quell the disturbance sooner or later. But what about the future? We cannot do better than recall here some pertinent comments made by the "Times" apropos of Mr. Churchill's "ifs." That journal wrote on June 16th last as follows:—

"No one can be certain that if Faisal be chosen by the Baghdad Assembly, he will be successful in establishing a strong government in Mesopotamia. The Mecca family has many enemies amongst the Arabs, and the most important is the powerful Sultan of Nejd, with his Wahabi sectaries, who may intrigue against what he will regard as the renegade and upstart ruler of Mesopotamia, and after a few years of our subsidies, may be powerful and well armed enough to challenge him in the field. The project of Home Rule for the Kurds is admittedly an experiment, and it needs very little discontent to drive them into alliance with the Turks and into war with the Arabs of Baghdad. And behind Kemal's Turks there are the Bolshevists of Russia. If on the top of these risks the friction with France is to continue, there is no hope of peace in the East, and therefore no hope of the economies that Mr. Churchill offers to us. He himself says that without drastic economy there is no chance of our discharging our mandate with success, or indeed at all, for the people of this country will not tolerate another war in Mesopotamia, and will rather repudiate all our responsibilities there. But, however successful Faisal may be amongst his own Arabs, there will be no limit to our responsibilities in the Middle East until we and France have agreed upon a comprehensive policy towards Arabs and Turks alike, and resolve firmly to execute it."

In ignoring the Turks and Arabs, the British as well as the French are counting without their host and they must be prepared for rude awakenings from time to time if they persist in their short-sighted policy.

Khulna.

Mr. Edward Walker of the Salvation Army, after personal inspection of the famine-stricken villages of Khulna District, has confirmed the reports of dire distress which Sir P. C. Ray and other relief workers have been publishing in the Press. Mr. Walker, who has had experience of famine distress in Gujerat, doubts if he had seen anything to compare with the sufferings he saw in Khulna District. And yet, the District Magistrate of Khulna sought to convince the world only two months ago that 'even in the villages worst affected there is at present no sign of starvation", that "the physique of the sufferers is little impaired" and that there are many women "well nourished" and "not in want of food", but who only lacked a little clothing! And the benign Government of Lord Ronaldshay, too, without caring to inquire, upon their own account, into the matter, endorsed, with an easy conscience, the testimony of the 'man on the spot" to the absence of any acute form of suffering, in spite of the reports of terrible distress, prevailing in over two hundred villages, brought by persons of such unimpeachable veracity as Sir P. C. Ray and the Chairman of the Khulna Taluka Board. The Government resolution was issued to ridicule, so to speak, the non-official reports on the situation, but Nemesis has, indeed, overtaken officialdom and Lord Ronaldshay himself sought, the other day, to show his penitence by sending a personal contribution of Rs. 1,000 to Sir P. C. Ray's famine fund. But has not officialdom shown, not only in Khulna but almost everywhere in India, that it is unworthy to be entrusted with famine administration? Famine has been made a "reserved subject" under the reforms scheme, but it is time that the control of this subject was transferred to non-official hands in every province.

Social Service.

The ninth annual report of the Bombay Social Service League presented by Mr. N. M. Joshi at the annual general meeting held on Saturday evening is an interesting record of the unostentatious but extremely useful work the League has been doing for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, especially the working classes. The report covers a period of 19 months from 1st June 1919 to 31st December 1920. During this period, most of the beneficent activities of the League were continued, in some of which there was considerable progress while in others there was a slight diminution of effort. Of the progressive activities of the League, the education of the people, through night schools, travelling libraries and magic lantern lectures, shows satisfactory progress. Among other activities may be mentioned the formation of Boy Scouts Corps, the spread of the co-operative movement, and, especially, the social work at Tardeo, Chikalwadi and Parel and Madanpura Settlements, and welfare work at Tata Sons Workmen's Institute and Parel Workmen's Institute. Not the least encouraging feature of the work of the League is the fact that it has been able to secure the services of four life-workers. In fact, the most enduring achievement of the League is that it has contributed a great deal towards fostering a spirit of social service throughout the country. Mr. Natarajan voiced the feelings of every one who knows anything about the work of the League, whose heart and soul Mr. Joshi is, when he said that he was glad to think that there was a Mr. Joshi and a Social Service League in Bombay.

IRISH PEACE TERMS.

EXTREME LIMIT OF CONCESSIONS

LORD CURZON ON UNANIMITY OF PRAISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., Aug. 22.

The debate on the Irish situation was held in the House of Lords to-day. Lord Curzon declared that the Government had gone to the extreme limit of concessions and dwelt upon the unanimity of praise with which the offer had been received, especially in the Dominions press, which was best qualified to judge what Dominion status meant and also in foreign newspapers, particularly American, which had previously caused him infinite anxiety and distress. Now telegrams of approval were pouring in daily. He was not over-sanguine from what he had read of the speeches delivered in Dublin, but was loth to believe that anybody of responsible Irishmen would sacrifice the fruit in order to obtain the rind. Complete severance would involve Ireland in civil war and economic and political ruin. If the strife was resumed, it would not be Britain who would take it up.

NORTH-EAST ULSTER THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION.

WHAT 'SUNDAY TIMES" UNDERSTANDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

A message from Dublin says that while the young Irish clergy hold strong views on the peace proposals, there is much activity among some of the Roman Catholic Bishops in favour of peace. The Bishop of Belfast has interviewed Mr. de Valera and it is understood that the question of North-east Ulster which is the crux of the situation was discussed. The action of Irish leaders is likely to be influenced by the fact that they are receiving dozens of cables daily from America and the Dominions, warning them against alienating the world-wide opinion, if they take up apparently an unreasonable stand.

The "Sunday Times" understands that the real situation is that Messrs. de Valera, Griffith and Michael Collins are willing to accept the Dominion status on the lines of General Smuts' letter, but shirk the responsibility of recommending the concession for fear of being accused of betraying the Irish ideals.

"GOVT. WOULD STAND OR FALL BY THEIR OFFER."

LORD CHANCELLOR ON IRISH SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 23.

The Lord Chancellor in the course of his speech in the House of Lords during the debate on the Irish situation did not share in the optimism of some of the speeches. He declared that if this attempt at negotiations broke down we should be committed to hostilities on a scale which we had never undertaken before against Ireland and we would not shrink from whatever measures might be necessary in order to prevent the secession of a constituent part of these islands from the British Constitution. As far as the Government were concerned, he said, they would stand or fall by their offer.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE IN GEORGIA.

THIRTY TO FORTY DEATHS DAILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 22.

The Georgian Information Bureau states that cholera and plague are ravaging Georgia. Between thirty and forty deaths are occurring daily in Tiflis alone. The victims have included the Rev. Catholicos Leonide, the head of the Georgian Church

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 23.

The Teheran Correspondent of "Daily Mail" states that the publication of Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords on July 26th has caused a storm of abuse and bitter criticism in the local press. Nevertheless, in spite of the show of independence trade is dwindling to vanishing point, public works are at a standstill and the Army is clamouring for pay.

DISSOLUTION OF ANGORA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

KEMAL PASHA'S IMPOSITION ON THE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 5 30 p.m. Aug. 22.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora says that Kemal Pasha has dissolved the National Assembly and imposed obligatory contribution on every household of clothing and requisitioned forty per cent of the tradesmen's stocks of cereals and oils.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

DEPUTATION TO LANCASHIRE M. P.S.

MR. MONTAGU ON INDIA'S FISCAL INDEPENDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 22.

A large deputation representing different sections of the Lancashire cotton trade placed their views with regard to the Indian import duties before the Lancashire members of the House of Commons at the House to-day. Mr. Montagu was also present and in a speech said he regretted that the arguments he addressed to the deputation at the India Office months ago had not made any impression. He reiterated the statement that imposition of the new taxes complained of was inevitable in view of the state of the Indian finances and expressed the opinion that it was useless to talk derisively of the shallowness of the Indian electorate. He was perfectly confident that the wider the electorate, the more Protectionist would the Legislative Assembly be and declared that to retrace the steps of giving India fiscal independence besides being fatal to the interests of the Empire, would be fatal to Lancashire trade because the resultant ill-will between India and Lancashire would be likely to jeopardise mutual trade for many years. He felt that there was prospect of settlement if he could only persuade Lancashire that India must be approached on the question like Australia and Canada. Mr. Montagu suggested that the deputation should appeal not to the Imperial Government, but to the Government of India and the Fiscal Commission appointed by the Government of India, which would decide the future tariff. Lancashire could not be represented on it, but the Commission would have the views of Lancashire or other bodies interested, before it came to a decision. He could conceive of nothing better calculated to ensure for India full and free welcome into partnership of the British Dominions than if she were to take her place with the rest of the Empire as willing givers of Imperial Preference; but it would be fatal to everything that might be achieved in that direction, if it was suggested that the Secretary of State for India or the British Parliament should dictate such a policy to the Indians.

Mr. Henry Fildes M.P. suggested that if any deputation went to India it should represent the Dominions as the manner in which they approached India was vitally important.

Mr. William Greenwood M.P. urged that a strong Commission representing the employers and the employed should be sent to India.

ARMY OFFICERS IN CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

QUESTION ON MINIMUM LIMIT OF PAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., Aug. 22.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate asked if it was intended to reduce to 2,500 rupees per month the minimum limit of pay, which must have been earned to enable the officers of the Army, who had held high civil appointments in India to qualify for additional pension of one hundred sterling.

Mr. Montagu expressed the opinion that this was unnecessary as 2500 did not represent what could be attained by most meritorious officers, nor was it an indication of special merit.

Replying to Sir Gilbert Wills Mr. Montagu said he could not make a practice of assisting the officers of the civil services in India, who were on sick leave in Britain, to meet increased medical charges.

MR. SASTRI'S TOUR.

AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 22.

It is understood that after attending the meeting of the League of Nations, Mr. Sastri will go to Canada at the invitation of Mr. Meighen whence he will proceed to the Fiji to examine the grievances of the Indians there. Afterwards he will go to Australia at the invitation of Mr. Hughes and return to India in February next. It is likely that Mr. Sastri will visit South Africa in the middle of 1922 making a short stay in East Africa en route.

CUTCH AND SASTRI TO BELGIUM.

TO MEET AT GENEVA LATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., Aug. 22.

The Maharao of Cutch and Mr. Sastri have returned to London after making a tour of the areas in Belgium devastated by the war. They also visited the King and the Queen of Belgium and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Sastri will leave for Geneva on the 23rd instant. The Maharao of Cutch will spend a fortnight shooting in Scotland, before rejoining his colleague at Genewa.

INDIAN CLAIMS IN KENYA.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" REACTIONARY VIEWS.

ALARMIST NOTIONS ABOUT ASIATIC DOMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 22.

Discussing the Indian claim to enjoy full rights of citizenship in any part of the Empire the "Daily Telegraph" says that Government is apparently going to cause Kenya to concede to the demand. The paper doubts whether this will convert Natal and Transvaal and rather imagines that South Africa will regard the question much in the same light as white Settlers in Kenya who, suggest that the transaction will turn British East Africa into Indian East Africa. The journal points out that brown immigrants outnumber White there already. It presents Kenyans submissions showing how Indians have reaped the benefit of English blood, toil and money expended and condemns the proposal which will benefit Indians and push into the back-ground the men who have redeemed Kenya from privitive savagery.

The "Telegraph" expresses every respect for Indian aspirations and ambitions but fails to understand why Indians should be made masters of a vast area which owes everything to England and the English. It says that if East Africa does not belong to England it belongs to the Natives for whom we are morally responsible. The journal urges need for caution before embarkation upon the novel and hazardous experiment of entrusting a couple of million blacks to Asiatic control. It points out that Indian enfranchisement would be regarded more calmly in Kenya if the European population was larger but. European immigrants will not be attracted to a young country if they think that it is under Asiatic domination. The "Daily Telegraph" in conclusion advises that the question of Indian enfranchisement in Kenya should be held in abeyance.

INTER-SCANDINAVIAN SWIMMING MATCHES.

ARNEBORG ESTABLISHES WORLD'S RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Aug. 22.

Christiania.—In the Inter-Scandinavian swimming matches, Arneborg (Sweden) established world's record for thousand metres free style. His time was fourteen minute nineteen seconds.

ADMIRAL MARQUESS OF MILFORDHAVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Aug. 21.
Recd. 5 30 p.m. Aug. 22.

As a special case Admiral Marquess of Milfordhaven has been promoted Admiral of the Fleets on the Retired List in recognition of his exceptional services as the First Sea Lord before and after the outbreak of the war. It will be recalled that he resigned the latter post on account of the public feeling due to his German birth and parentage though he was naturalised at the age of fourteen.

The British Government has cordially accepted America's formal invitation to attend the Washington Conference. Japan and France have also signified their acceptance.

FRESH OUTBREAK IN MESPOT.

TEN DAYS' AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

RELIEF COLUMN SENT TO BATAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Aug. 22.

An announcement made by the Colonial Office says that there has been fresh outbreak in Mesopotamia. Though it is destroyed, as not being serious, a significant admission is made that ten days aerial bombardment of the tribesmen has been ineffective and a column of infantry has been despatched to the scene.

The announcement says that the Arab police at Batas, sixty-three miles north-east of Mosul, was attacked on July 31st by the Kurdish outlaws and Turkish soldiers and compelled to surrender with their rifles and ammunition after which the commander of the post was murdered. A few days later a detachment of Turks seized Rowanduz where the Kurds have been cooperating to establish a Government. The air attacks on Batas and Rowanduz from August 2nd to 12th were insufficient to restore order and a column under Colonel Moberley has been sent to make a demonstration.

FURTHER GREEK ADVANCE IN ASIA MINNOR

TURKISH CAVALRY DETACHMENTS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., Aug. 22.

Athens.—A communiuque chronicles further advance of Greek army in Asia Minor and states that enemy Cavalry detachments have been repulsed to the east. The enemy in their retreat are destroying bridges.

U. S. FAMINE COMMISSION FOR RUSSIA.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH SOVIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 22.

Riga.—An agreement for the relief of the famine-stricken Russians has been signed between the Soviet representative and Mr. Brown the European Director of the American Relief Administration which will now send a large consignment of foodstuffs to Russia. Mr. Nansen, who has accepted the offer of Commissionership under the Central Relief Commission to reach a preliminary agreement with the Russian authorities concerning administration and proper distribution of relief, has arrived.

SOVIET-AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

ARMY AND AUTHORITY EXCLUDED FROM BENEFIT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

Berlin.—The Riga correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" says that under an agreement between the Soviet and the American Relief Administration, the Army and the authorities are excluded from the benefit of relief, which will be extended solely to invalids and children. The Soviet will pay for transport from the ports to the famine areas. Relief action will forthwith cease if the Soviet violates the agreement.

The "Daily Telegraph" Correspondent wires from Smyrna that the Persian Crown Prince has arrived from Athens and is proceeding to Constantinople.

HOME TRUTHS.

MR. GEORGE AND "HIS MILLIONAIRE MASTERS"

The following extracts speak for themselves:—

The Outlook, July 25.

He (Mr. Lloyd George) is one small illustration of the large fact; that our old political aristocracy has become a plutocracy, and is therefore perishing. He never meant anything more than this, in Criccieth or Westminster, in Limehouse or Versailles. *He never will mean any more than this, if his millionaire masters make him President of the League of Nations or Emperor of the World State.* (Italics ours). He will never be anything wor than what we have always known him to be; a small symptom of decay. The historical truth is that up to the Marconi case the critics of ur country said, "England does not know"; and after the Marconi ase they said, "England does not care."

Punch July 27

Mr. Lloyd George's holiday must, of course, be largely dependent on circumstances, but it is anticipated that he will meet M. Briand at the Pan-Cymric combined Gorsedd Eisteddfod and Cymanfa, which Sir Philip Sassoon hopes to hold t Llanfairlympne, and only very untoward events will prevent the Prime Minister from taking a leading part, at Chequers, in the tableaux arranged by Mr. Louis Napoleon Parker, *under the direction of Sir Basil Zaharoff* (italics ours) from episodes recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

RIOTING AT TIRURANGADI.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

POST OFFICES LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Aug. 21.

According to the details received, the situation at Tirurangadi, one of the disturbed Moplah centres, is said to be very serious. The rails between Parapanangadi and Kadalundi have been removed and the telegraph wires cut. A contingent of armed reserves and railway gang coolies proceeded to Kadalundi at 2 p.m. to-day to reset the rails, but had to return as they found themselves far outnumbered by the rioters. Further details just received go to show that the rioters looted the post offices at Tanur and Parapanangadi, damaged the telegraph apparatus and carried away cash, stamps and other articles.

Fearing a raid, the Sub-Postmaster of Feroke has sought help. The rioters are reported to be advancing towards Feroke.

LITERARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

OPINIONS INVITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 22.

The Government of the United Provinces are inviting opinions on the report of the Literary Committee, presided over by Mr. R. Burns, which considered the best means of increasing the number of public libraries and inaugurating a system of travelling and circulating libraries in the province. The Committee, among other things, suggest in the case of existing libraries that it is preferable that Government grant should be for books rather than for buildings, and for the establishment of new institutions Government should encourage free reading rooms by promise of initial and recurring grants, and that the system of circulating libraries should be organised by selected district boards and that the experiment in the first case should be tried by six district boards.

NEW CUNARD LINER "SCYTHIA"

SAILS ON MAIDEN VOYAGE TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

The new Cunard liner, Scythia, which burns oilfuel" and is furnished with the latest luxury and comfort, has sailed on her maiden voyage to New York, with a thousand passengers.

CALCUTTA AND PRINCE'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The non-cooperator leaders of Calcutta held a mass meeting last evening at College Square under the presidency of Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerjee to consider the preliminaries regarding the reception of the Prince of Wales. A resolution was adopted condemning the action of the Calcutta Corporation in voting an address of welcome to the Prince. Speeches were made reminding the audience of the resolution to boycott the Prince's visit passed by the All-India Congress Committee. It was decided that they should attend the public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Calcutta to be held on Wednesday, and express their views in the matter.

(Continued from column 6.)

Smyrna Relief Fund instead of flagging should go forward tenfold.

Poverty-stricken Mussalmans of India have contributed lakhs and lakhs of rupees, and the workers in the Khilafat movement have done great and noble work. Islam will ever remember with pride the sacrifices they have made and the hardships they have undergone. They have to work harder and harder to carry relief to and save their stricken Anatolian brethren from total Annihilation.—*Salams to all.*

The following is a Copy of the Letter from H. E. Djamy Bey, to Seth Chotani, London.

18 July 1921.

DELEGATION DE TURQUIM (Angora)
ROME.

CHOTANI Esq.,
C/o Thomas Cook & Son,
LONDON.

Dear Mr. Chotani,—I am very happy to note that two receipts formerly sent have reached your hand. Will you please confirm receipt of same by letter. Enclosed you will find three separate receipts for five thousand pounds each.

The five thousand blankets as well as the twenty thousand sterlings sent from Bombay have already been despatched to Angora.

I confirm my offer of assigning fifty per cent of the Red Crescent money supplied by you to the orphans of the martyrs who fell in these recent cruel Wars as already fully exposed in my letter of July 12th addressed to Hotel Vagram at Paris. Will you please if possible give full instructions on this subject by cable. My sincere regards and Salams to Mr. Kidwai and all the rest of our Muslim brethren.

I beg to remain your sincere brother
In Islam,
(Sd.) DJAMY.

GREEK ATROCITIES IN ANGORA.

BRITISH GOVT. INDIFFERENT TO APPEALS.

HOW INDIAN MUSLIMS CAN HELP.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF REMITTANCES TO S. R. FUND.

The following is a copy of the letter dated July 28, which the Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee, India, Bombay, have received from Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, London:—

"I am sending you five Receipts for the twenty thousand pounds that you sent through me to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society. They are as follows:—

(1) Receipt No.. 18091 for	£3400	0 0
(2) Receipt So. 18092 for	„ 1600	0 0
(3) Receipt No. 18093 for	£5000	0 0
4) Receipt No. 18094 for	£5000	0 0
(5) Receipt No. 18095 for	£5000	0 0
Total	£20,000	0 0

I have sent to you the Receipt for £1,000 sent to Constantinople through His Highness Tewfik Pasha.

"As regards the last instalment of £8,000, I arranged with His Excellency Bekir Sami Bey, when I was last in Paris, that the amount should be brought over to Paris and sent to the Angora Branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. As originally arranged, the Nether-and Trading Company sent the money on to H. E. Djamy Bey at Rome; as you will see from the two accompanying letters of the said bank. I have, however, written to Djamy Bey to transfer the amount to Paris so that it may reach the final destination soon. As soon as Bekir Sami Bey received the money he will send me his own receipt and then will get for us the formal receipt from Angora. I have also requested H. E. Semi Bey to get for us a general letter of acknowledgement of the total amtunt viz., £28,000. I expect this in about three to four months time.

I am also sending you H. E. Djami Bey's letter dated 18-7-21. in which he informs me that the five thousand blankets sent by you have been forwarded to Angora.

You will also notice his request that fifty per cent. of the money sent by us should be devoted to the "Aulad-i-Shuhada" section, which is the Turkish equivalent of the "Save the Children Fund." I have replied that this money has been sent to relieve the suffering and misery caused by the War and who could be more entitled to relief than the little ones whose fathers laid down their lives in the path of Allah.

I am also forwarding a receipt for £500 which I sent as a personal donation to the Aulad-i-Shuhzada Fund of Constantinople. May. I request you to hand it over to my brother Ahmed Mia. I would have sent it to him direct but I have already posted my letter to him. Hence the trouble to you.

PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND IS ESSENTIAL.

I received your telegram about the resolution passed by the Committee against any further Expenditure on Propaganda here. Bearing in mind that circumstances exist in this country tt-day I consider this resolution ill-advised. I think that to place the true facts before the English nation and to win its sympathies for our just cause such institutions are very essential. When I see the false and unjust claims of the Greeks and Armenians gaining bround through a most foul propaganda I do not see why we should not succeed, with truth and justice behind us in adding to the number of our sympathisers from this most careless and indifferent among the Nations of the West in all matters beyond the boundaries of their island home. I would strongly urge the Committee to reconsider their decision. If they do not think it advisable to do so, at once, I hope to place before them, on my return to India, my own point of view and facts as I have seen them and then I shall request them to reopen the whole question and give a new decision.

Owing to this most inhuman and unjust War started by Greeks against the patriots of Angora. I had to rush from Kailsabad to Paris and London.

APPEALS TO PREMIER AND VICEROY PROVE USELESS.

From Paris, His Highness the Aga Khan and myself sent a long telegram to H. E. the Viceroy appealing to him to use his influence and stop this new butchery. We also sent a long memorial to the Prime Minister. But it seems our appeal have no place in the calculations of these gentlemen.

In spite of these discouragements I begged Mr. Montagu to grant me an interview. I went and explained to him the whole situation but quite unexpectedly I had to return sadly disappointed even from him who has been claiming to have so powerfully advocated our cause all these past few years. Conditions have been growing from bad to worse day by day and the influence of the Greeks and their friends in important circles here is so powerful that I have grown almost hopeless of obtaining justice at the hands if our own Government. But the unjustices of the British Cabinet should not close our eyes to the fact that with each day the misery and suffering in much-harassed Anatolia are increasing especially as there is none to beat the Greek in blood-thirstiness so far as killing the Mussalmans is concerned. Our efforts in the collections for the

(Continued in column 5.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRIVATE ROADS

LICENSES FOR STREET HAWKERS.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner dated the 11th July, 1921, re the improvement of private streets. The Commissioner in his letter pointed out that the improvements have been stopped owing to lack of funds and said that if the Corporation desired to proceed with the work a special loan should be raised.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Dhondy seconded the resolution.

The commissioner observed that he was surprised to find the Corporation wanting to record the letter and he for one could not comprehend what to do in the matter. He was however, of the opinion tha there was no alternative but to raise a loan of 10 lacs of rupees for the purpose. It was no use simply recording the letter. The Corporation should either expend from the surplus cash balance or raise a special loan. Beyond that there was no other alternative.

MATTER REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

Dr. Batliwalla was not entirely in agreement with Dr. Sukhia when he said the letter should be recorded: The letter in question should be referred to a Committee when it would be considered in all its bearings. It was no use simply recording the letter because, he thought, it would be a sort of insult to the Commissioner who had taken so much trouble over it. In order to do justice to the Commissioner he moved an amendment that the letter in question be forwarded to a Committee for report:

Dr. Viegas in seconding the amendment said that the matter affected a large number of citizens of Bombay and that it should not be merely recorded. According to him the matter was a very serious one, and therefore the Committee should make a report on it as soon as possible.

Dr. Sukhia in his reply said that the Commissioner could expend from the surplus cash balance: There were other private roads for which no special loan was raised. He could not, therefore, be a party to an illegal procedure.

Dr. Batliwalla's amendment on being put to the vote was carried as a substantive proposition, Dr. Sukhia's original proposition being lost:

LICENSES FOR STREET HAWKERS.

The Corporation, next, gave consideration to a letter from the Commissioner dated the 12th July 1921 regarding a proposal to issue licenses for hawking or exposing for sale in any public place or street any article whatsoever whether for human consumption or not. The Commissioner in the course of his letter stated that the attention of the Corporation had on many occasions been drawn to the obstruction caused to the traffic on public streets by reason of the presence of large numbers of itinerant hawkers who were not at present controlled by licenses. On several occasions the Corporation had also brought to his notice the fact that many hand-carts escaped peyment of the wheel tax, which they were liable to pay, owing to the existing difficulties of collection.

OBSTRUCTION OF TRAFFIC.

The Commissioner, further stated, "I am of opinion that it is necessary to control in this manner the hawking of goods in the streets of Bombay and that it will be necessary to move Government to amend the Municipal Act with that object. I do not propose to abolish entirely such hawking, but to control it in such a way that the obstruction caused on the principal streets where... there is a great demand for all the space available for traffic purposes, shall be removed. One has only to travel down such a street as Shaik Memon Street or Bhuleshwar to discover that though the Corporation is paying enormous sums to acquire set-backs with the main object of improving traffic facilities the space so made available is utilized by hawkers who pay no rent or fee of any kind, but merely interfere with the legitimate custom of the shops situated on these valuable frontages and obstruct both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Even in new streets such as Sandhurst Road the same nuisance is going on and the pavements instead of being reserved for pedestrian traffic are in many places entirely occupied by vendors of patent medicines, fruit, cutlery and knick-nacks of various descriptions.." . .. .

In Calcutta two rates of license fees are charged in such cases. (1) A license fee of Rs.. 4 is charged in the case of pedlars, vendors of goods in carts, hawkers or vox-wallas and (2) Re. 1 in the case of the itinerant dealer hawking goods for sale in a basket or tray.

I would propose to introduce two similar classes in Bombay. A hawker who uses a cart can well afford to pay more than Rs. 4 per year, but I believe that as soon as it is possible to compel him to take a license for his trade it will also be possible to collect the wheel-tax for his hand cart which he now almost invariably escapes paying for: I propose that the license fee for hawking in baskets should be Re. 1 per year as in Calcutta. As this will involve the payment of annas 4 only for a period of three months it is obvious that the charge is insignificant but the object of imposing it is not a revenue one but merely to ensure that the licensee shall not sell except in places appointed for the purpose. The conditions attached to the license in each case would include a provision to this effect and also a provision that if the goods hawked for sale be for human consumption they shall be kept in such a manner as not to be liable to contamination and shall be fit for such consumption.

If the Corporation approve these proposals it will be necessary to move Government to amend the Municipal Act by the addition of some such section as follows:—

"Section 313A. No person shall without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the Commissioner in this behalf hawk or expose for sale in any public place or in any public street any article whatsoever whether for human consumption or not."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the matter be referred to the Road's Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the proposition.

The proposition was put to the vote and declared carried.

LOAN OF ONE AND A HALF CRORES.

Mr.. H. P. Mody, next moved that the Commissioner be authorised to approach Government for a loan of one and a half crores at the rate of 6 per cent per annum as it was required for the duplication of the Tansa scheme and their liability would be Rs. 9 lakhs per year which could be realised from the water revenue.

After the proposition had been seconded, it was put to the vote and declared carried.

The Corporation, next, considered a letter to the President dated the 9th August, from the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, regarding "Arcades on Sydenham road.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir proposed that the letter from the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust regarding the proposal for arcading Sydenham Road from Carnac Road to Parel Road, be referred for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and for report to the Roads Committee.

The proposiion after having been seconded by Dr. Dadachanji, was put to the vote and declared carried.

The Corporation, then, adjourned till Thursday next.

MUNITIONS BOARD CASE.

WHY IT WAS WITHDRAWN.

CORRECTED OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

As serious mutilations occurred in the Communique issued from the Viceroy's Camp, Nainital dated August 19th in reference to the Calcutta Munitions Board case, the following corrected version has just been received and the message should read as follows:—

Viceroy's Camp, Nainital, August 19.

The following Communique is issued:—

The following is the text of the statement circulated with official report of the proceedings of the House of Commons on the 16th August:—

Four persons were accused in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of conspiring to cheat Government over the supply during war time of wire rope of the value of approximately Rs. 1 lakh. Their names were Mr. Karnani, a prominent banker, Mr. J. C. Bannerji, a contractor, Mr. Waite, former Deputy Controller of Munitions, Bengal circle, and Mr. Stringer, a subordinate official.

As the result of the prosecution there were serious withdrawals of deposits in the Karnani Bank, which endangered its stability. Sir Thomas Holland received information at Calcutta that if the prosecution was continued the Bank would fail, and it would involve the ruin of more than 120 industrial concerns, which Karnani financed. Before that there had already been public agitation of what the implication was that the Government in prosecuting these persons designed to destroy the credit of a new industrial bank, actively engaged in financing Indian industries. There was danger of a great intensification of the agitation so as to cause racial ill feeling, if in consefuence of the continuance of the case several industrial concerns had collapsed, as seemed to be certain to result.

LEGAL ADVISERS' OPINION.

Besides this, although the Government's legal advisers considered the case for the prosecution sound and the evidence trustworthy, they also pointed out that the accused would be committed for trial to the High Court, that the trial would not be finished for many months and that it was doubtful whether a jury in a complicated case of this character would convict. It is certain that the defence would have made a point with the jury of the public benefactions made by Mr. Karnani during the war.

WHY PROSECUTION WAS WITHDRAWN

Thus, on the one hand, a conviction would seriously affect one section of the public: on the other hand, a long trial followed by failure to secure a conviction from the jury would have similar disastrous results, and would appear to justify the feeling of bitterness and intensify it, and give rise to attacks on the Government on the ground that public funds had been unnecessarily wasted in the prosecution. Sir Thomas Holland for these reasons thought it wisest to withdraw the prosecution. Before reaching the decision, he had consulted the members of the Government already familiar with the facts, but not the Viceroy who states that he would not have consented to the case being withdrawn upon the ground stated by the Advocate-General. In the Court the the Advocate-General made a statement of the charges in order to establish the fact that the Government were justified in launching the prosecution. The only ground for withdrawal which he stated in the Court was that a network of industrial and commercial interests would be endangered. The terms of the statement made by the Advocate-General were not known to the other members of the Government who had not been consulted about the withdrawal, till they appeared in the Press.

CIVIL CLAIMS FOR 3 LAKHS.

It should be explained that certain civil claims had been made for about Rs. 3 lakhs on account of the supply of munitions by Mr. Karnani against the Government. Sir Thomas Holland had frequently been approached by many people influential in business and public, but he informed them that the Government would not consider such a withdrawal so long as these civil cases were threatened. Mr. Karnani subsequently withdrew these claims unconditionally. Sir Thomas Holland then took up the question of withdrawing the prosecution and decided as abov estated.

Of the four accused Mr. Waite is on bail in England and is said to be dangerously ill. The charges against him stand good, but the subordinate Stringer has been discharged. Prosecution withdrawn has no connection with the charge against Blackburn and Michael of Messrs. Sjalding and Company(whose extradition from England was obtained last March, and who are now under trial in Calcutta though Mr. Waite is accused in that case also.

SIR T. HOLLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir Thomas Holland accepts entire responsibility for the action taken. His Excellency the Viceroy states in explanation of the failure to consult him that Sir Thomas Holland has been very gravely overworked. He has been in charge of Sir George Barne's portfolio in addition to his own, since the latter left India, and that means were being sought to relieve the pressure on him before this occurred.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

The annual Athletic and Wrestling Tournament of the Deccan Gymkhana, of which his Excellency Sir George Lloyd is patron and Sir Dorab Tata, President, has been fixed to take place this year in the second week of November.

The first All-India Cotton Forecast for the season 1921-22 issued by the Department Statistics, India, shows that an area of eleven million, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand acres has been sown with cotton this year, as compared with thirteen million two hundred and ninety-three thousand acres (revised figure) at this time last year, or a decrease of ten per cent. Present condition of the crop is generally good.

A VENOMOUS PROSECUTION.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

During my travels in the United Provinces, I have come across extraordinary tales of repression. For the present I propose only to deal with two cases of prosecution which I do not hesitate to consider venomous. Messrs. Mohansinh Darmal and Shambhunath, a Zamindar of Sitapur and ex-Tahsildar were called upon to show cause why they should not file security for an offence described thus in the summons:—

Whereas it appears from the report of the Patwari at Ramgadh that (1) Th. Mohansinh of Ramgadh, (2) B. Shambhunath, late Naib Tahsildar, at present at Bhowali and Bhunyadhar, are taking part in anti-Government agitation and selling notes for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, as such agitation against the Government established by law is likely to eventually lead to a disturbance of the public tranquility and breaches of the peace, hence these persons are called on to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace for one year in personal bonds of Rs. 1,000 each and each in two sureties in Rs. 500 each.

On the face of it, the summons discloses no offence. But the painful humour of the situation is accentuated upon reading the Patvari's statement. It refers to the accused having paid the collections to Pandit Motilal Nehru and having been found in the company of such a confirmed non-cooperator as Pandit Nehru (sen.) in a place like Ramgadha sanatorium. It is true, the magistrate has not the courage to mention this very relevant fact, but as the second accused made it abundantly clear in his statement, his being with and having served Panditji was the sole offence. The accused is a well-known man in his district. He is known also to be a consumptive in the last stages. His right lung is almost gone. The other, and his bowels are badly affected. He has not taken any active part in any political work for many months. He had not made any speeches. He was in Ramgadh like Panditji himself recouping his health. Thus there was absolutely no excuse for the magistrate to arrest the accused or to go on with his trial after the arrest, The fact is, the magistrate's idea was evidently to terrorise all those who had anything to do with Non-Cooperation even to the extent of collecting subscriptions or helping Non-Cooperation in villages. It may be said that such things are really an exception and that their importance need not be exaggerated. I am unable to subscribe to the doctrine. The magistrate in the instances quoted may have adopted an original method of acting, but my observation of the United Provinces leads me to the conclusion that there is subtle terrorism going on in the United Provinces as nowhere else except perhaps in Sindh, designed solely to kill Non-Co-operation activities, no matter how non-violent and otherwise innocent they might be. A most unscrupulous use is being made of the statement of regrets issued by the Brothers. The users know the manner and the method of the Brothers' apology. But for them distortion of a brave act is the least wicked among the wickednesses that they resort to for the sake of bending non-co-operators and weaning others from their ways. I am satisfied that the poorer people who dare to accept the banner of Non-Co-operation are molested in order to prevent them from joining Congress Committees, and they are by equally questionable methods made to join the so-called peace promoting organisations which are as a matter of fact anarchical in the sense, that the methods adopted for promoting them are both illegal and immoral, The United Provinces Government are doing in a clever and cowardly manner what Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Government did in an honest blunt manner. He followed up the logic of his policy and had the courage to arrest all the leaders and to create an atmosphere for an open Jalianwala. I have drawn attention elsewhere to the fact that tragedies worse than Jalianwala had been enacted in the Punjab during the recruiting period; but they passed unnoticed because leaders were not arrested. The U. P. Government will not arrest leaders of the front rank except in isolated cases like Mr. Sherwani's. They have arrested Mr. Ranga Iyer. They have not as yet touched Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru or Mr. Joseph, though all the three issued their challenge simultaneously. I have taken the trouble of reducing to writing the results of my observations in the United Provinces, because I saw Mr. Chintamani's speech energetically defending the measures of his Government, and because I was pressed to encourage ministers who were working out the reforms to the point of complete responsible government. In my humble opinion the Reforms and the Reforms ministers are being used, wherever possible, for sustaining the clever but unscrupulous bureaucracy. That the ministers are unconscious and unwilling instruments, does not lessen the evil of the policy, though it is an extenuating circumstance in favour of the ministers. I am loth to believe that Raja Saheb Mahmudabad and Mr. Chintamani know what they are doing. I am inclined to think that they are irresistibly drawn into the bureaucratic net, and the plausibilities put before them induce them to excuse what they would otherwise condemn without any hesitation. The Raja of Mahmudabad is stated by the *Independent* to have defended the action of a District Judge who suspended an acting munsarim in East Badam for failing to produce written declaration of loyalty by his son who had been served with a notice under section 144. He was suspended on the 10th May pending production of the required declaration. No doubt the son was living with the father. The result was, that on the 6th of June the father produced the son's application to join an Amansabha and procured reinstatement by selling his son's liberty of action. If we could but peep behind the scene, we would probably find confidential despatches seeking to justify the suspension of the poor munsarim. Be that however as it may, we have here the melancholy fact that pressure is being put upon Government servants in order to compel their boys to withdraw from the Non-Cooperation movement. I have no doubt that the Raja Saheb of three years ago would have written and spoken far more energetically against such wicked demoralisation of officials and their families than I am doing. What is however still more to the purpose than the drawing of attention to the fact that ministers are being made tools in unscrupulous hands, is that non-cooperators must not be disheartened over the illegalities and the immoralities referred to here, but that they should realise that such repression and even worse must be expected by us and cheerfully accepted as the lot of reformers all the world over. The persecutors really believe that we are in the wrong, that we are harming the country and that means do not matter so long as the movement for which we stand is crushed. Repression, therefore, must be treated by us as a prelude to victory and must therefore be welcomed and be utilised by us for making our determination still more rigid.—"Young India."

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma arrived at Allahabad on the 20th and left for Cawnpore on the 21st. The Hon. Mr. Sapru returned from Poona and left Allahabad for Simla on the 21st instant.

S. I. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Aug. 21.

The D. T. S. Calicut writes to say: at about 4 p.m. yesterday advice was received that the railway line and telegraph wires between Parappanagadi and Kadalundi on the S. I. Railway were being pulled up by the Mopla rioters. Night running of trains between Tirur and Kadalundi was suspended. This morning the repairing party went under police escort but had to return as a mob was pulling up the line further on. Running trains between Calicut and Shoranur has since been suspended. It is not certain when through running could be resumed.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL INCIDENT.

With reference to the incident which took place the other night in the Elphinstone College Hostel, we understand that some students have lodged a complaint against the Europeans concerned in the Esplanade Police Court and the case comes for hearing on the 2nd proximo. At a recent meeting of the Hostel Union a resolution was passed deprecating the attempts made in certain quarters to patch up peace by compromise and strongly approving of the action of the students who, despite the studied indifference of the authorities, have launched the prosecution and assuring them of the Union's sympathy cooperation and support.

It is understood that orders have been issued by the Finance Department to the effect that is applying the new scale of pay for the Imperial Police Service, the exchange compensation allowance is still to be allowed to those officers who joined the Service before the 1st April 1906, after which date this form of allowance ceased. (A. P.).

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 22,

The Provincial Cooperative Conference was opened by his Excellency the Governor today at 11-30 a.m. in the Council Hall. Besides the delegates representing various provinces there were to be seen a number of distinguished visitors among whom were the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Sir Rahimtulla, Sir C. Setalvad, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Chief of Ichalkarangi and others.

The Governor in the course of his speech expressed satisfaction at the advance of the cooperation movement that was witnessed throughout this presidency. Further, his Excellency declared it to be his desire that the movement should be carried mostly by non-officials and he was pleased to note that the present conference was arranged by the Central Cooperative Institute of Bombay, evidently a non-official body. His Excellency was greatly satisfied at the extraordinary progress made by Sindh in the co-operation movement, but at the same time, he regretted that Guzerath should lag behind. He exhorted the Guzerath delegates to establish peoples banks in spite of the circumstances and opposition. Referring to cooperative housing the Governor mentioned Bombay and Karachi as the cities where the scheme was satisfactorily formulated. He wished that other cities too should take up to cooperative housing Speaking of the failure of district banks he said that the latter must have a qualified staff and an honest inspector, so that the business might go on smoothly. With the help of figures his Excellency showed to the conference that cooperation in his presidency was spreading apace and in conclusion he hoped that public men would come forward as propagandists of this movement and he would then assure them his warm support and also of his Governmnet.

The Registrar having then read his report Mr.. Devdhar made a speech tracing the progress and development of the Bombay Cooperative Institute. He claimed from the Government as much attention for the "cooperators" as was obtained by "non-cooperators" at its hands. Finally he assured the delegates that the cooperation movement was rapidly turning into a people's movement and this has opend an avenue leading to the welfare of society.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas having thanked his Excellency, the latter left the hall and the conference under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Mehta commenced its regular proceedings. The delegates having divided themselves into seven sub-committees the president adjourned the conference till tomorrow, when the reports of the sub-committees will be ready.

BOMBAY MUSLIM LADIES' MEETING.

ALL-INDIA LADIES KHILAFAT COMMITTEE IN FORMATION

A public meeting of Bombay Muslim ladies was held on Sunday, at Muzzaffarabad Hall. Over 200 ladies of all communities attended. H. H. Nazlibegaum Sultana presided. Maulana Shaukat Ali was also present behind pardah to address the audience. The object of the meetisg was to organise an All-India Ladies Khilafat Committee in Bombay. Her Highness delivered her presidential address which dealt with the present situation regarding the Khilafat question and duties of the Muslim ladies of India for the defence of Islam at this critical juncture.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali urged upon the Muslim ladies to rise to the occasion, to work with men for Khilafat, to discard fine clothes and to wear Khader. He also impressed upon them to bring up their children as the servants of Islam and the counry.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu explained to the audience what the duties of Muslims were. She appealed to the ladies to help their sisters and children of Smyrna who were undergoing sufferings for the honour of their faith. She laid much stress on Swadeshi and asked them to wear Khaddar for the attainment of Swaraj.

RATAN BEN SAHIBA.

Ratan Ben Sahiba laid stress on ladies becoming members of the Khilafat Committee and contributing large sums towards the Khilafat Fund. She said like Sita, Indias ladies should abstain from wearing clothes of enemies and should be prepared to make every sacrifice for religion and country.

ATYA BEGAUM SAHIBA.

Atya Begaum Sahiba urged upon the ladies to visit ladies of every house and to enlist them as Khilafat members. She also appealed for Funds and for Sawadeshi. Meeting then terminated and work of electing office-bearers of All-India Ladies Khilafat Committee was postponed to an other meeting.

(Continued from column 6.)

more to live as masters. They must either remain as equal citizens with the rest of the people of this country or quit the country altogether. There was no third alternative and they will have to make up their minds by October next; if they did not do so the Indian people will have no option but to declare that the maintenance of British connection was impossible for India and in order to help Englishmen to come to a proper conclusion on the subject it was necessary, he said, that by the 30th September there should not be a single thread of foreign cloth in India. (Loud applause).

Maulana Kayum and Mr. Muazam Ali also spoke, Mr. Hedge thanked the guests for their visit.

At the end of the meeting the enthusiasm of the people at the striking victory of public opinion grew wild and almost unmanageable. Scores of people rushed to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and shook hands with him and rent the air with prolonged cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai," "Ali Bandhu ki jai", "Hindu Mussalman ki jai" etc.

CROWDED MEETING IN THANA.

CONVENED TO PROTEST AGAINST D. M'S ORDERS.

"CAME TO CONDEMN—REMAINED TO CONGRATULATE."

Another crowded meeting was held on Friday night in the vegetable markets Thana to protest against the orders of the District Magistrate against the picketing of liquor shops. The whole place was full to the utmost capacity and hundreds had to stand for want of sitting accommodation. The entire audience was one large sea of white Khadar caps. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the District Congress Committee presided and among the speakers were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Kaijum, Mr. Muazam Ali and Mr. Hedge the Secretary of the Congress Committee

CAME TO CONDEMN—REMAINED TO CONGRATULATE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am sure, we are all delighted to see here to-night Maulana Shaukat Ali and the other untiring and selfless workers in the cause of the country's freedom. They had specially came down here from Bombay to help us in fighting the iniquitous orders of the District Magistrate in the matter of picketing but as I was coming along with them to this place our Secretary, Mr. Hedge informed me that the District Magistrate had rescinded his orders, (Loud cheers). So that while we had come to condemn we remain to congratulate. Let me congratulate ourselves on the happy termination of the fight, when close upon two hundred respectable and responsible men from all parts of the District were determined to go to jail rather than meekly submit to injustice—there could have been only one end to the fight viz. the cancellation of the orders. The result has been a signal triumph of public opinion and if in the future we continue to show the same united front that we have on the present occasion our District will give a good account of itself in the larger struggle for Swaraj that is imminent. I also heartily congratulate the District Magistrate on the courage he has shown by responding to public opinion when he found that there was no justification for the said orders.

LESSON FOR HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Campbell has shown a moral courage and far-sightedness which are such rare commodities in official circles in India. If there were more officers like Mr. Campbell we would have fewer Dharwars and Matiaris. Even the Governor of Bombay who has been talking such stale platitudes to the new graduates might well take a leaf out of Mr. Campbell's book and withdraw the ban which he has pronounced against Mr. Horniman. When Sir George Lloyd changes his attitude towards Mr. Horniman whom he has unjustly deported under a lawless law then it will be time for him to talk about the necessity of our being slaves to law; but this is by the way.

Mr. J. Mehta then read out the orders of the District Magistrate which appeared in our yesterday's issue.

Mr. Mehta continuing said I beg of you in this hour of success not to scrutinize the language of the rescinding orders too closely. It is in the usual official vein, nevertheless it is on the whole fair to the District Magistrate who had to act on the information supplied to him by his subordinates. The more important thing to remember is that when he became apprised of the real fact he had the courage to retrace his steps and to rescind the orders.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

I do wish that the District Magistrate, in retreating from an untenable position, had done so with grace; instead, we find him, unconsciously though it may be, making misleading references to "personal assurances received from respected leaders." The impression likely to be created by such a statement on the minds of unwary readers is that some at least of the workers had apologized to him for the guilt of picketing in the past and had given him something in the nature of a personal undertaking for their good behaviour in the future before he withdrew his orders. I do not known who the "respected leaders" may be, but so far as any colleagues and myself are concerned, the reference to assurances is, to say the least, grossly unfair and unjust. What we have done is frankly to tell him that he was mistaken and misled in issuing his orders prohibiting picketing, and that the only proper course for him, under the circumstances, was immediately to withdraw them or substantially to amend them.

However, all's well that ends well. Let us now resume picketing more vigorously than before and in doing so always to select the best men for the work who will scrupulously adhere to the path of non-violence. Whilst we do not admit that picketing was conducted in the past on any but non-violent lines and whilst we must declare that the District Magistrate was completely misinformed in asserting to the contrary we gladly assure him that in future as in the past our methods will continue to be truthful, honourable, and non-violent. (Loud cheers).

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali received a tremendous ovation on rising to speak. He said that his knowledge of Marathi was confined to two words and that therefore he would speak in Hindustani. Repression, he said, always brings out the best in them and he was glad to find that since he last visited Thana the public had become more organised and more determined in their fight for Swaraj. That was the case everywhere, e.g. Dharwar, Sind, Aligarh and other places.

GREATER THE REPRESSION, GRIMMER THE DETERMINATION.

The greater the repression the grimmer becomes the determination of the public to become free. From that point of view he was sorry that the orders of the District Magistrate had been withdrawn; but those who were prepared to work and suffer for the Motherland would never lack the opportunity and he appealed to them to steel themselves into an unalterable conviction that there was no room for Englishmen in India any

(Continued in column 5.)

The Bombay Chronicle

SHORT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR short Advertisement Columns are specially meant for the benefit and convenience of our readers. Accordingly the rates have been fixed very low to enable private individuals to make extensive use of them for all practical purposes and thereby save a lot of worry and trouble.

An Everyday Necessity. IF you want a clerk, an engineer, a doctor, a legal adviser, a secretary, a cook or a khitmutgar just advertise in a few short lines for a few days and you will be able to make your selection from a wide field in a very short time without subjecting yourself to obligation to other people.

The Housing Problem. IF you want a room, apartment, flat or a house the classified short advertisement column will help you to secure one without difficulty. Similarly those who have any such to spare can as well secure tenants or boarders through advertising what they have to offer.

Your Own Master. IF you desire not to disclose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to unavoidable onslaughts from middle-men and interlopers.

No Middlemen MANY gentlemen are averse to appear in print in advertisements: traders and merchants sometime use the "Box" system when they do not want to be worried with vexatious enquiries from all possible quarters but who want to know the parties themselves and make a free selection uninfluenced by any consideration.

Special service. THE replies to Box advertisements received are all sorted out in our office and despatched daily at our own cost but those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office.

As Interesting as News. THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages. IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations re their particular subject of interest. Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

For particulars apply to the Manager

The Bombay Chronicle

TOKYO LETTER.

INVITATION TO WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

GREAT LABOUR AGITATION.

(From our own Correspondent)

TOKYO, July 13.

The invitation of President Harding to attend a Conference of the Powers on disarmament has not been received in Japan with an enthusiasm that asserts itself in the attitude of Great Britain towards this burning question of the day.

Mr. Edward Bell, the American Charge d'Affaires, delivered the American invitation to Count Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, on Monday last and immediately after he left the Foreign Office a conference of high officials of that office was held, and a heated discussion on the American proposition is reported to have taken place. The Government authorities are keeping silent over the affair, but, the unofficial comments and interviews in the Japanese papers are to be taken as a criterion, the Japanese attitude seems to be to accept the invitation "in principle," but with certain reservations. The extension of an invitation to China to participate in the discussions on an equal footing with Japan, has greatly alarmed the jingoe politicians who find in it the seeds of a new move on the part of America to win over the hearts of the Chinese people, and to estrange China and Japan.

Press Opinion.

Commenting on the invitation of President Harding, the editor of the "Osaka Asahi", in the course of an editorial, headed "The day of Settlement," remarks:—

"It is unfortunate that the invitation of the American President should come at a time when Japan is faced with a critical situation. It is not too much to say that Japan is threatened with isolation in international politics. The latest evidence of this fact is furnished by the negotiations on the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Whatever the outward reasons, which have caused the postponement of a decision in this matter, the fundamental cause is to be found in the disinclination of the English to renew the agreement at the cost of the friendship and goodwill of the Americans, whose opposition to the renewal is a matter of common knowledge. The Alliance may be renewed, but never in its present shape. If it is ever renewed, it will be after the termination of the Conference just called by President Harding, and the contents would be such as to supplement the decisions reached at the Conference.

"Whatever all this may be, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that England places more importance on the friendship of the Americans than on that of the Japanese. As for China, her anti-Japanism is as strong as ever, while she is steadily gravitating towards a country across the Pacific, which has many readyng questions to settle with Japan. England is doing all she can to win the friendship of the Chinese. What does all this mean, but that Japan is being placed in a position of isolation? In contending that the position of Japan at the forthcoming International Conference will be as difficult as that at the time of the Russian War, we believe we are only stating a plain fact in plain language."

No reduction in naval programme.

The naval authorities are reported by the "Nichi Nichi" to be determined to stick to the present programme of naval construction, and only to agree to a reduction, if America also cuts down her three year programme. As for their attitude towards the proosal, nothing has yet been given out officially and "The Asahi" says that the naval authorities have not decided on their position in the matter, pending the clearing of the specific objects with which the American President has proposed the Conference.

Renewal of the Alliance Doubtful.

The Foreign Office in Tokyo has issued the following text of a joint communication addressed to the League of Nations by the British and Japanese Governments on July 7, on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Agreement. The notification is as follows:—

"Whereas the Governments of Great Britain and Japan informed the League of Nations in their joint notification of July 8, 1920, that they recognized the principle that if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Agreement of July 13, 1911, is continued after July, 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with the Covenant of the League, they hereby notify the League, pending further action, that they are agreed that if any situation arises whilst the Agreement remains in force in which the procedure prescribed by the terms of the Agreement is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by the Covenant of the League of Nations then the procedure prescribed by the said Covenant shall be adopted and shall prevail over that prescribed by the Agreement."

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance expires today, but technically considered, it will continue in force for another year, though the above notification is a clear evidence of the fact that it will be more dead than alive. The Japanese public takes this notification as a polite form of refusal on the part of England to renew the pact as it stands at present or not to renew it at all. As observed by an English journal, "the risk of driving Canada to assert her independence should prevent the renewal of the Alliance." In the course of a cablegram, the London correspondent of the United Press, says:—

"Big British business interests are also apprehensive of the results of renewal, and have sent to the Foreign Office a strongly worded memorandum pointing out that China's boycott against Japan might be extended to Britishers, because of the renewal of the Alliance while the United States would benefit enormously from such a situation."

The Japanese press is greatly depressed at the turn which the events have assumed, and some of them go so far as to accuse England of faithlessness. "The Kokumin" regards the joint notification to the League as an expression of an intention to abandon the agreement on the part of both the countries. The same paper is also of the opinion that if ever renewed, the Alliance will lose all the spirit which has animated it in the past, notwithstanding the fact that the chances of renewal are few and far between.

The Labour Strikes.

Japan is at present in the throes of a great labour agitation. The Kawasaki Dockyard Company and the Mitsubishi Shipyard, the two largest shipbuilding yards in Japan, employing thousands of workmen, are lying idle on account of a general walk-out of the men and are being guarded by a huge crowd of police, both in uniform and plain.

The agitation has been going on for about a week and all efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of the trouble have come to naught. The outstanding demands of the workmen are the recognition of the labour unions by the capitalists and a few other concessions, such as higher wages and the pension system. After prolonged negotiations, all these demands have been flatly refused by the employers, claiming that the resources of their companies do not permit of the granting of such concessions at the present period of depression. With regard to the recognition of labour unions by the capitalists, a director of the Mitsubishi Shipyard assured the [illegible] workmen's delegates that his Company was fully aware of the growing importance of the labour situation in the country, but he could not give a definite answer as regards the recognition of the labour unions in view of the fact that such a kind of recognition was not authorised by the laws of Japan. A non-committal reply in a similar vein was also given by an official of the Kawasaki Dockyard. Not being satisfied with the "unsympathetic" replies of their employers, 20,000 workmen employed by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company and about half of this number by the Mitsubishi Shipyard, have laid down their tools and gone on strike. It is reported that the labourers are willing to withdraw the rest of their demands if their unions are given a full recognition by their employers. Under the circumstances the solution of the whole problem lies in a demand which would be the last thing ever acceded to by the Japanese capitalists, of their own accord.

Big labour demonstration.

A huge labour demonstration, the largest in the history of Japan, was held last Sunday in Kobe by way of protest against the "highhanded" treatment of the capitalists. The 35,000 workmen, in their oil stained uniforms, forming a procession nearly three miles long, marched for about five hours through the principal streets of the city. Carrying small paper flags in their hands and singing labour songs to the accompaniment of six bands, instead of kerosine oil tins, which are usually used as drums. On such occasions, this record demonstration of the labourers of Japan was remarkable for its orderliness as well as for its magnitude, and presented a spectacle never before witnessed in the history of labour in this Land of the Rising Sun. Special trains were run between Kobe and Osaka as a large number of participants in the parade were members of labour societies from Osaka and other manufacturing districts in the vicinity of Kobe. They paraded through all the principal streets of the city and shouted *Banzais* at each newspaper office, as the papers are siding more with the labourers than with the capitalists. After the demonstration was over, the labour leaders assembled at the local headquarters of the "Yuaikai"—the Japanese Federation of Labour—to exchange views on their future plans to be followed during the interval the strike remains in force.

The Kawasaki Dockyard is more hit by the labour trouble than its rival, the Mitsubishi Shipyard, as it is executing several important naval orders. The battleship "Kaga," the cruisers "Oi" and "Kido," the battle cruiser "Tatago," three torpedo destroyers, 12 sub-marines and an ice breaker, which form a part of the eight-eight squadron, are being built at the Kawasaki Dockyard.

Martial law in Kobi.

After the above was written, a telegram comes from Kobe that the 20,000 workmen of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, who have been on strike, suddenly entered the workshops, drove out the superintendents and foremen and occupied the entire shipbuilding plant. All the workshops are now under the charge of the workmen's executive committee. The occupation is the first of its kind in Japan, and it is announced in Tokyo that Martial Law may be declared in Kobe as a result of this occupation. The directors of the Mitsubishi Shipyard alarmed at the gravity of the situation and fearing a similar action at their own workshops, have announced the closing of their plant for an indefinite period.

The earth is flat.

Mr. Hiromichi Iida, a Japanese scholar who claims to have devoted more than 30 years to the study of his theory, is of the opinion that the earth is not round like a ball and that the scientists of the world are simply living in a fool's paradise. When interviewed by the reporter of a local journal, Mr. Iida said: "The earth is a flat extension of land and water; there is still *terra incognita* beyond the Antarctic circle. This is my professed theory, confirming the doctrines of Buddhists, Christians and other religionists." This super-scientist of Japan further opines that the successive failures of Antarctic explorers are all due to the erroneous theory that the earth is a round body! He is reported to be engaged in canvassing for the support of his project to organize a board of investigation for the study of the Antarctic zone and to launch an Antarctic expedition. It is still unknown whether he himself intends to lead the expedition, or send others to go and perish there!

Murderer of a betrayer of Korea

Ri-in so, the young Korean who murdered Bin Gen-shoku, a pro-Japanese Korean, related to the family of the ex-Emperor of Korea, at the Tokyo Station Hotel a few months ago, when questioned during the course of his trial by the presiding Judge of the Tokyo Appeals Court as to the motives which prompted him to commit the murder, said:—

"Bin had lost the Korean spirit, and the evidence of this loss of spirit will be found in the fact that he betrayed his native country. The incorporation of Korea was the work of those Koreans who were pro-Japanese. To us nothing was more objectionable than the idea of incorporating Korea into the Japanese Empire."

Rin scoffed at the idea that the amalgamation of the two kingdoms was effected with special regard to the peace of the Orient and the general welfare of humanity and said:—

"Japan has been oppressing the Koreans since the annexation of Korea, and it is the height of absurdity to suppose that Japan can preserve the peace of the Orient by the policy she has been persuing in my Motherland. This is one of the reasons that I have determined to take part in the independence movement, and no sacrifice shall deter me from abandoning the cause."

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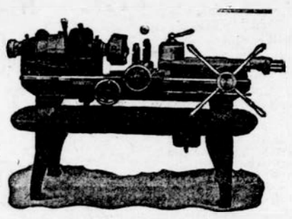

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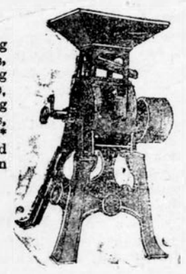

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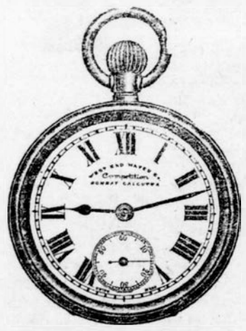

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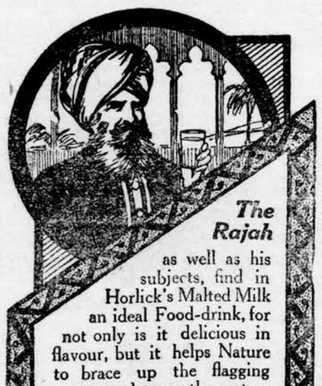

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